

No. 13502



STACK 3

Korea Today

11
1977



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Josip Broz Tito pose for a photograph after inspecting Lake Yonpung-ho

**Friendship and Solidarity between
Korea and Yugoslavia**



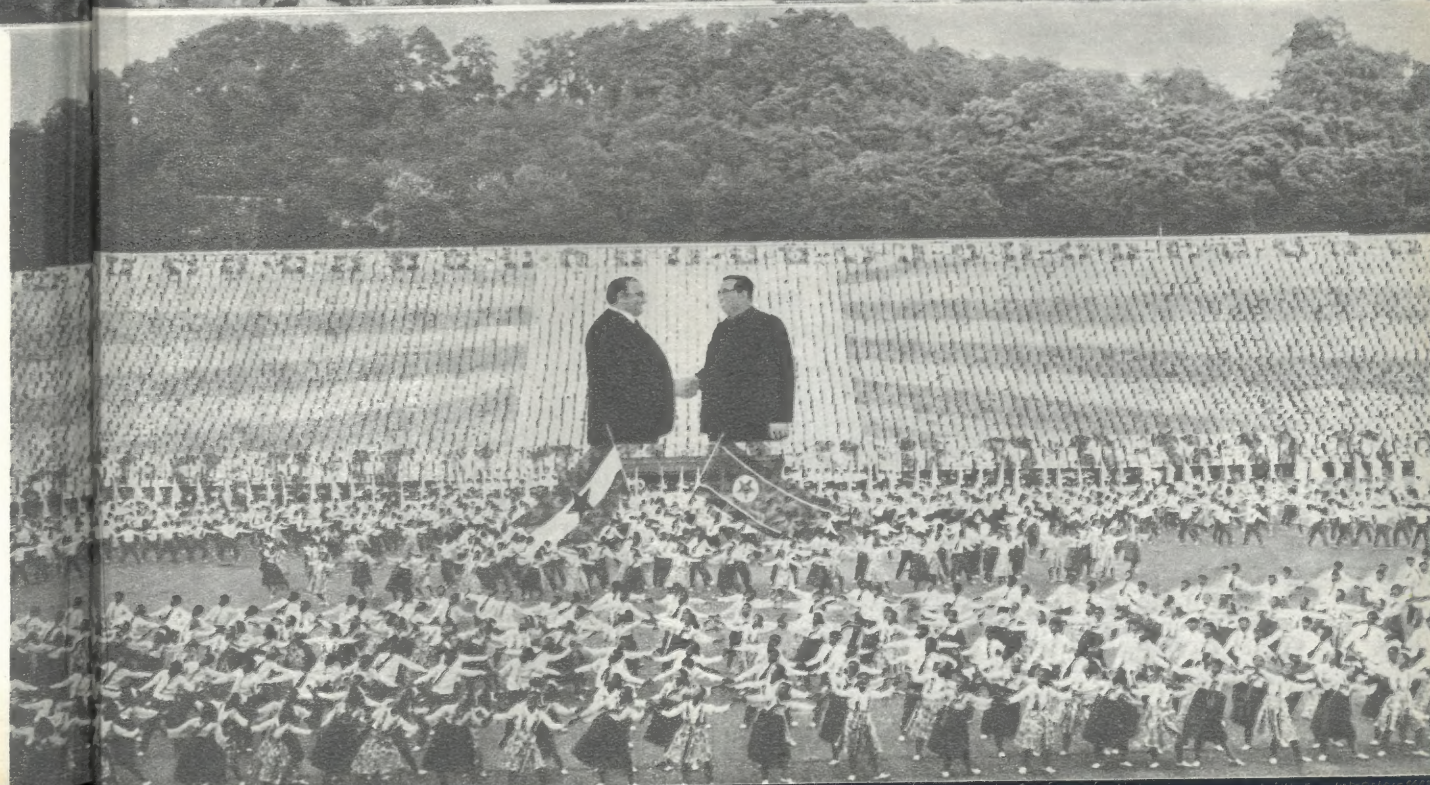
Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, together with Heroes of the Republic, presents a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade Josip Broz Tito and then artists offer an ornamental silver sword to him on Kim Il Sung Square



Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcome Comrade Josip Broz Tito along the route

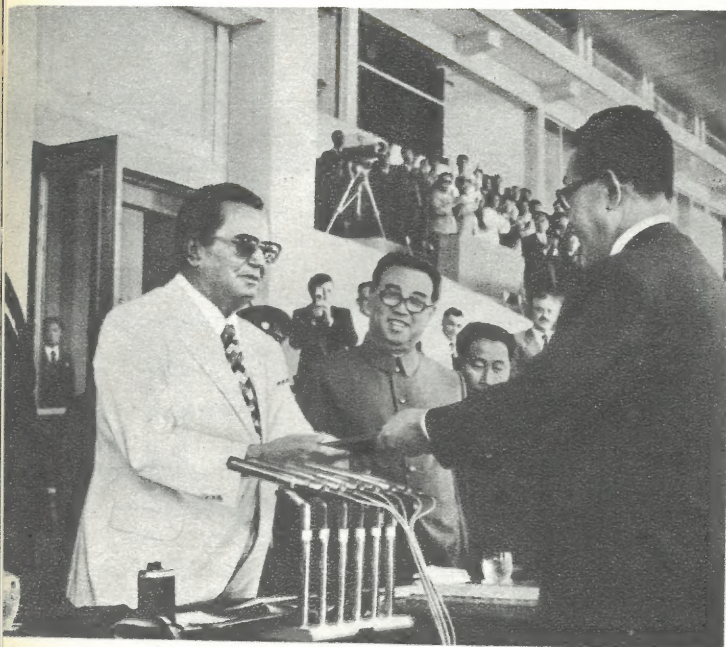


A scene of the mass gymnastics symbolic of the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples





The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Josip Broz Tito pose for a photograph after ceremonies for awarding the title of Hero and the highest order



The title of the honorary citizen of Pyongyang is awarded to Comrade Josip Broz Tito

Korea Today

No. 11 (254) 1977

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House

Pyongyang, DPRK

CONTENTS

THESES ON SOCIALIST EDUCATION

KIM IL SUNG 6

The Non-Aligned Countries and All the Peoples of the World
Advocating Independence Should Form a United Front against All
Forms of Dominating Forces

KIM IL SUNG 29

I Wish the Korean People New Successes in the Further Development
of the Socialist Society and in the Realization of Their Inalienable
Right to the Reunification of Korea in the Conditions of Peace and
Independence

JOSIP BROZ TITO 32

Joint Communiqué of the Democratic People's Republic
of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugo-
slavia 34

A Landmark in Development of Friendly Relations between Peoples
of Korea and Yugoslavia 39

Revolutionary Programme for National Liberation 41

Kim Il Sung: The Architect of Juche 44

Pupo Seaculture Farm 46

"Conference of Overseas Koreans' Movement for Democracy" Held . 48

Inaugural Declaration of "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy
and National Reunification" 48

Song of the Masses 50

Significant Holiday of the Democratic Yemeni People 52

Photogravures

Friendship and Solidarity
between Korea and Yugo-
slavia 1
Triplets 53

FRONT COVER: A scene "We'll
Pass Down from Genera-
tion to Generation the
Great Favours of the Great
Leader Who Has Turned
the Whole Land into an
Orchard" from the revolu-
tionary opera "Youth Or-
chard"

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Novel
"The Year 1932" published
in foreign languages out of
a series of novels "Immortal
History" portraying in a
chronicle form the revolu-
tionary history of the
respected and beloved
leader Comrade
Kim Il Sung

KIM IL SUNG

Theses on Socialist Education

(Published at the 14th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, September 5, 1977)

The Party and state of the working class that have seized power are faced with the weighty task of building socialism and communism. The building of socialism and communism makes it imperative to continue the revolution even after the establishment of the socialist system and to vigorously push ahead with the struggle for taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

Of the two fortresses of the building of communism it is of greater importance to conquer the ideological fortress. Only when people, the masters of society, are reeducated in communism can the fundamental question of the building of communism be solved and the material fortress be also taken with flying colours. The Party and state of the working class, therefore, should use their best efforts to conquer the ideological fortress by reeducating people in communism during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In order to take the ideological fortress of communism, educational work should be managed properly. Only then is it possible to do away with the ideological and cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to educate and foster everyone to be a man of a communist type, and to promote the rev-

olution and construction vigorously.

Education is one of the fundamental questions decisive of the issue of the revolution and the fate of the nation. Without educational work, there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity, no matter when and what nationality. The question of education acquires still greater importance in those countries which have cast off the colonial yoke of imperialism and newly won independence.

Since the first day of its leadership of the revolution and construction, our Party has paid close attention to educational work. At every stage of the revolution our Party mapped out a correct educational policy and carried it out thoroughly, the whole Party and state bending every effort on educational work.

Thanks to our Party's correct educational policy and wise leadership, the remnants of colonial slave education have been completely eliminated in a short period of time and an advanced socialist system of education established in our country. And brilliant successes have been achieved in public education and in the training of native cadres. In our country today compulsory 11-year education is universal, with all members of the rising generation studying to the best of their abil-

ities at state expense. An army of intellectuals numbering one million have grown up and are managing the state, economic and cultural institutions with credit. Our working people, once left far behind modern civilization, are all working as masters for socialist construction with the cultural and technical level of middle school graduates or above. A new era of socialist culture has opened in this land where once prevailed ignorance and darkness.

Today we are confronted with the momentous task of further developing the educational work of socialism in conformity with the demands of the revolution. The realities of today when the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are deepening generally, demand urgently that socialist education be further developed. By accelerating the ideological and cultural revolutions and stepping up the technical revolution actively through the development of socialist educational work, we must move up the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

1. THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF SOCIALIST PEDAGOGY

Socialist education is a work of fostering man to be an independent and creative social being.

Man can be an independent and creative social being only when he possesses the consciousness of independence and creative ability. His independent consciousness and creative ability are not born. No man possesses ideology and knowledge from birth. Through education man acquires an independent ideology and the knowledge of nature and society, and cultivates the creative ability to recognize and alter the world.

The aim of socialist education is to rear men into communist revolutionary cadres who are independent and creative. Socialist education should serve in the interests of the socialist system and the revolutionary cause of the working class by bringing up men to be communist revolutionaries who wage a devoted struggle for society and the people, for socialism and communism.

For socialist education to fulfil its aim and mission, the fundamental principle of so-

cialist pedagogy should be thoroughly applied to educational work.

The fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy consists in revolutionizing, working-classizing and communizing men. In other words, it is to equip men with the revolutionary ideas of communism and, on this basis, to ensure that they acquire profound scientific knowledge and build up strong bodies.

Revolutionary ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body are the qualities and qualifications essential for a communist-type man. Only when a man has communist ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body can he be a genuine communist revolutionary and participate in the revolution and construction as a master.

Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a legitimate demand of the building of socialism and communism, and a basic revolutionary task confronting the Party and state of the working class in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system the outdated ideas persist in the minds of men for a long time and the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism continues. Without a vigorous struggle for revolutionization and working-classization it is impossible to root up the old thinking lingering in the minds of men and to stop the imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration. Close equipment of men with the revolutionary ideas of the working class and the communist world outlook through an intensified struggle for revolutionization and working-classization, is indispensable for overcoming the corrosive action of all backward ideas and for consolidating and developing the socialist system.

Revolutionization and working-classization of men is a fundamental question arising in the upbringing of communist revolutionaries.

Man is a social being that thinks. Thinking determines the value and quality of a person and regulates all his activities. The remoulding of men is, in essence, the remoulding of thinking, and what is basic to the upbringing of communist-type men is to arm them with communist ideas. Only when a man is armed with communist ideas can he acquire the quality of a communist-type man and display a high degree of independence and creativeness.

Arming with communist ideas is essential

for a man to study hard and turn his knowledge to better account in the revolution and construction. Only he who has the revolutionary ideas of the working class can see to it that every bit of his learnings is practical and can devote all his wisdom and talents to the great work of building socialism and communism. Learnings not based on the revolutionary ideas of communism are of no use at all.

Socialist education, therefore, should naturally be the process of the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize men. In socialist education the main emphasis should be laid on ideological education and the chief efforts should be directed to arming people with communist ideas. The content and method of socialist education should be geared to the purpose of revolutionizing and working-classizing people, and all conditions and means of education should tend to the remoulding of their thinking.

A communist-type man should possess a deep knowledge of nature and society in addition to communist ideas.

Acquisition of scientific knowledge constitutes an important condition for the all-round development of man and is the basis for the establishment of a scientific world outlook. The creative activities of man for reforming nature and society should be supported by scientific knowledge. Only when a man has a profound knowledge of nature and society as well as communist ideas, can he become a Communist equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and developed comprehensively and participate purposefully in the struggle for remaking and altering nature and society.

Socialist education should attach importance to the question of equipping people with the profound knowledge of nature and society and with up-to-date techniques. It should impart to the people a systematic knowledge about the achievements of science and technology gained by mankind and cultivate their power of cognition and action to understand the world deeply and reform it in a revolutionary way.

A strong body is the physical guarantee for the intellectual and material activities of man. Without a strong body a man cannot hope for independent and creative activities. Socialist education should actively help men develop their physical strength.

The thinking, knowledge and physical

strength of a man are closely interrelated. In socialist education which is aimed at fostering comprehensively-developed men of a communist type, independent and creative men, both intellectual and physical culture should be conducted as an integrated process while priority is given to ideological training.

In order to carry on the work of socialist education satisfactorily, it is necessary to adhere to the following principles:

First, the Party spirit and the working-class spirit should be embodied in education.

Education in a class society always assumes a class character. In its class essence, socialist education is an education of the Party and the working class.

The Party spirit and working-class spirit is the life and soul of socialist education and the decisive factor guaranteeing success in educational work. Only the education of the Party and the working class can rear men to be revolutionaries true to the Party and the revolution and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class, to the cause of socialism and communism.

What is most important in developing socialist education as Party and working-class education is to establish our Party's monolithic ideological system.

Socialist education must be guided solely by the Party's revolutionary ideas and conducted in conformity with them.

The guiding idea of our socialist education is communism, the Juche idea. Communism, the Juche idea, is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of socialist education. Communism, the Juche idea, gives correct answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work and shows the direction in which socialist education should develop. Socialist education must be firmly guided by communism, the Juche idea, which must be applied thoroughly in all spheres of educational work.

The line and policy of the Party reflect its intentions and requirements. The whole educational work must be organized and conducted in accordance with the Party line and policy and class work must be based on the Party policy.

Socialist education must be carried out under the Party's guidance. Apart from the Party's leadership, it is impossible to carry through the Party's intentions and political requirements in educational work. By strengthening the Party's leadership we must

rid educational work of "liberalism" and irregularities and establish a revolutionary discipline to conduct all work of education in conformity with the Party policy.

The establishment of the Party's monolithic ideological system in educational work is aimed at training people to be revolutionaries unboundedly loyal to the Party. All media of socialist education must be made to serve the training of people as revolutionary fighters faithful to the Party, and education in loyalty to the Party should be the keynote in the whole process of educational work.

The work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system in the educational sphere is closely linked with the struggle to defend the Party politically and ideologically. We must prevent the infiltration into this sphere of ideological elements alien to the Party and unsound inclinations and fight vehemently against the slightest manifestation of them.

In order to develop socialist education into Party and working-class education, it is necessary to give it a working-class edge.

To give education a working-class edge means drawing a clear line of demarcation between the working class and the capitalist class and between communism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work and thoroughly defending the interests of the working class and fully meeting their demands.

The class struggle continues in socialist society. If we fail to give a sharp working-class edge to educational work but give spotty education which obscures the distinctions between the working and the capitalist class, people may get spotty and so may society. In educational work the Party and state of the working class must always adhere to their class position and revolutionary principle and solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work in keeping with the interests and demands of the working class.

In order to defend the interests and satisfy the demands of the working class in education, a struggle should be launched against all non-working-class elements. We must completely eliminate the survivals of feudalism and capitalism in all spheres of educational work, so that socialist education will develop in conformity with the nature of socialist society and the aspirations of the working class. We must prevent the infiltration

into the educational field of reactionary bourgeois ideas and degenerate modes of life spread by imperialists and their lackeys and, in particular, guard against the penetration of bourgeois educational theories. We should fight relentlessly against all opportunist ideological trends, including revisionist educational theories that negate the Party and working-class character of education and preach the non-ideological character and "liberalization" of education. Thus, we will safeguard the Party and working-class character of socialist education and ensure its purity in our country.

Secondly, Juche must be established in education.

Socialism and communism is built with each national state as a unit and the masters of the revolution and construction in each country are its people themselves. Every country has different environment and conditions, and also different revolutionary tasks. Therefore, socialist education must become Juche-oriented education that makes teaching and training conform with the realities of one's country and the interests of one's people and trains people as masters of the revolution in one's country.

What is important in establishing Juche in education is to creatively solve all problems in educational work from an independent position.

Socialist education is a creative work to develop the living men who live and act in specific circumstances. There can be no educational theory or experience that fits the specific circumstances and conditions of all countries. We must creatively solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work by our own efforts in keeping with our country's realities and the interests of the Korean revolution.

In order to establish Juche in education the main emphasis should be put on things of one's own country in instruction and people should be taught to be acquainted well with things of their own.

Koreans should carry on the revolution in Korea and build socialism and communism in Korea. If Koreans want to fulfil their role satisfactorily as masters of the Korean revolution and assume responsibility for the revolution and construction in our country, they must know well about Korea's past and present and about the Korean revolution.

Our education is required to arm people

with our Party's policy and brilliant revolutionary traditions and acquaint them well with the history, culture, nature and geography of our country. Only when our people know well about their country and revolution, can they correctly solve difficult and complex problems arising in the revolution and construction by effectively tapping all potentialities of the country, and fight devotedly for the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause with the pride that they are engaged in the Korean revolution under our Party's leadership and with close attachment to the country and the people.

As for foreign science and technology, they should be taught from the standpoint of Juche to suit our specific conditions and actual situation. If we fail to critically accept even advanced science and technology to suit our actual situation, they cannot benefit but rather adversely affect our revolution and construction. The purpose of learning and introducing foreign things should always be to get better acquainted with our own things and to carry out our revolution and construction more efficiently.

We should reject flunkeyism towards great powers and dogmatism in education. If they are tolerated in education, all brands of opportunist and reactionary educational theories and ideological trends may flow in and it will become impossible to develop educational work in the interests of our revolution and our people. We should categorically repudiate flunkeyism and dogmatism and develop socialist education into a Juche-oriented, revolutionary education.

Thirdly, education should be combined with revolutionary practice.

Education was born from the needs of practice and serves practice. Only when linked with practice, education can fulfil its mission.

Socialist education should be integrated with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism. Only then can it contribute to the cause of socialism and communism.

The combination of education with revolutionary practice is an indispensable requisite for bringing up people to be revolutionary cadres of a communist type equipped with effective, working knowledge and practical ability.

Practice is the starting-point of cognition, the criterion of truth and the motive power

for the development of theory. Revolutionary practice helps people cultivate their practical ability and gives them a revolutionary tempering. By acquiring both the knowledge of the world and practical ability, man becomes the most powerful being in the world.

Only when education is closely linked with revolutionary practice can every bit of knowledge imparted be useful to the revolution and construction and can it train people as socialist and communist builders with living knowledge and practical ability. A theory purely for theory's sake and knowledge for knowledge's sake detached from revolutionary practice, are utterly useless in our society. In socialist education universal principles and theories should be taught to the students in close combination with practice, and education be conducted in such a way that all theories and learnings can actively help towards unravelling problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Education should always be kept in close touch with the realities. Educational work should be susceptible to the pulsating realities of our country and all aspects of education including its content and methods should be further improved and perfected in keeping with the developing realities.

Fourthly, the socialist state should take responsibility for organizing and conducting educational work.

Socialist education is a weapon of the socialist state for ideological and cultural training. Through educational work the socialist state functions as cultural educator. The socialist state should be responsible for organizing and conducting educational work to accelerate the communist education and training of people and hasten the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

The socialist state should give definite priority to educational work over all other work.

Socialist education is a work with people to develop them as men of a communist type. Giving priority to the remoulding of men and to the work with people is the decisive guarantee for success in all work.

The revolution and construction should begin with the education and training of people. The socialist state should always attach primary importance to educational work in organizing and carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction work and stick to the revolutionary stand of solving all matters by properly educating and training peo-

ple.

The socialist state should organize and conduct educational work on the principle of educating and training all members of society constantly.

Socialist education is a popular education serving the working masses. Socialist pedagogy should contribute to ceaselessly educating and training all members of society so that all of them are reared as communist-type men possessing independence and creativeness.

Continued education of all members of society is an essential demand for the building of socialism and communism. Only by constantly educating all members of society can the differences in the ideological, technical and cultural standards of people be eliminated and the working-classization, revolutionization and intellectualization of the whole society be successfully realized.

The socialist state should establish an advanced system and rational programme for the uninterrupted education of all members of society and vigorously push forward the education of the rising generation and adults and the training of its own cadres.

The socialist state should assume the responsibility for providing necessary conditions for educational work.

In socialist society where the means of production are owned by the state and society and educational institutions are directed by the state, educational work can be successful only when the state guarantees it responsibly.

It is an honourable duty of the socialist state serving the people to afford necessary conditions for education. The socialist state should be fully responsible for adequately providing all necessary conditions for educational work—the training of teachers, building of schools, arrangement of educational facilities and preparation of teaching materials and tools and school fixtures.

2. THE CONTENT OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

The content of education characterizes its nature and quality.

The content of socialist education should be so composed as to revolutionize and working-classize people and bring them up to be men of a communist type well prepared mentally,

morally and physically and developed versatilely. The content of socialist education should be thoroughly revolutionary, and scientific and realistic.

1) POLITICO-IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Politico-ideological education holds the most important place in socialist education. Only through proper politico-ideological education is it possible to rear the students into revolutionaries equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and the ideological and moral qualities as befitting communist-type men. And only on the basis of proper politico-ideological education can both scientific and technological education and physical culture be conducted with success.

What is of paramount importance in politico-ideological education is to equip students firmly with the Juche idea.

The Juche idea is a scientific and revolutionary world outlook indispensable for men of a communist type. The students can become genuine masters of the revolution and construction, independent and creative revolutionary workers only when they are firmly armed with the Juche idea.

In socialist education primary attention should be paid to imbuing the students with the Juche idea, and everything should be subordinated to this.

In order to arm the students with the Juche idea, education in the Party policy and the revolutionary traditions should be strengthened.

All the lines and policies of our Party proceed from the Juche idea and embody it in themselves. The Party line and policy should be brought home to students systematically and comprehensively so that all of them clearly understand their essence and correctness and have unshakable faith in them.

Our Party's brilliant revolutionary traditions contain rich ideological contents necessary for arming people with the Juche idea and revolutionizing them, and have a great influence upon them. Through intensified education in the revolutionary traditions we should acquaint the students fully with the historical roots of our Party and revolution and enable them to deeply grasp the ideological system of Juche, the immortal revolutionary achievements, the valuable fighting

experiences, the revolutionary method and popular style of work acquired during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The education in the Party policy and in the revolutionary traditions should be conducted with the main emphasis on fostering fidelity to the Party. All the children and students will thus be moulded into revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the Party who, firmly armed with our Party's revolutionary ideas, resolutely support and defend the Party and, rallied closely around it, carry through its lines and policies without reservation.

Next in importance in politico-ideological education is to intensify revolutionary, communist education so as to firmly equip the students with the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and communist morality.

Faith in communism and revolutionary optimism are a lofty moral quality of revolutionaries who fight for communism. The justness of the communist cause, the inevitability of its victory and the bright prospects of communism should be made known clearly to the students, so that they believe firmly in the victory of communism and fight for it with all devotion. The students should be armed with the spirit of loving the future and the idea of the continuous revolution.

The kernel of communist ideology is the class consciousness of the working class and the main content of communist education is class education. By intensifying class education we should make sure that all students fight selflessly for the interests of the working class with an unwavering working-class viewpoint and on a firm working-class stand. It is particularly important to educate them to hate the enemy of the revolution. Those who do not hate the enemy of the revolution cannot fight resolutely against the enemy nor can become true revolutionaries. By infusing the students with hatred for imperialism and for the landlord and capitalist classes, we should make certain that they fight resolutely against the class enemies and the exploiting system.

Collectivism is the basis of social life under socialism and communism and a principle of action for the Communists. We should educate all students to rid themselves of individualism and selfishness, and work, study and live on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one", and struggle devoted-

ly for the interests of society and the people, for the interests of the Party and the revolution.

Love for work is one of the most salient traits of the Communists. All students should be educated to regard work as sacred and honourable, to like work, to observe labour discipline willingly and to participate conscientiously in common work for the good of the collective and society.

Education in socialist patriotism should be strengthened. Socialist patriotism is the spirit of loving the socialist homeland with its working-class power, socialist system, independent national economy and brilliant national culture. All students should be led to have national self-respect and pride, ardently love the country and the people, cherish the fine national traditions and heritages and fight self-sacrificingly for the prosperity and progress of the socialist fatherland. The students should be taught first to take loving care of their desks and chairs and, further, to treasure all common property of the state and society and manage the nation's economic life assiduously and methodically.

The students should be armed with proletarian internationalism. All our students should be educated to actively support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them and to fight staunchly for the victory of the world revolution.

Children and students should be educated in the spirit of abiding by the socialist law. The socialist law is the rule of action and norm of life which everyone in socialist society should obligatorily observe with a high degree of political consciousness. All students should be induced to respect the state law and observe it voluntarily and to wage a principled struggle against violations of legal order.

Children and students should be taught to acquire communist morality and the socialist way of life. All students should be made to do away thoroughly with the outdated moral conceptions and conventions, abide by the communist moral standards willingly and live in a revolutionary manner consonant with the socialist way of life.

The process of the development of a man's ideological consciousness is closely related with the process of his growth. Therefore,

politico-ideological education should be intensified gradually from the earlier to the older age, from the lower to the higher stage of education. Kindergarten education should start with giving the children the general idea of social phenomena and sprouting their political and ideological awareness, and as they grow and education proceeds to a higher stage, ideological education should be intensified and the standard of education raised gradually to make them deeply understand the essence and fundamentals of social phenomena.

2) SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Scientific and technical education is aimed at acquainting students with the achievements of advanced science and technology gained by mankind and developing their ability to apply them.

This education should give general and specialized knowledge.

The first task is to give good general education.

General knowledge is indispensable to every member of socialist society. Good general education at school is essential for enabling the learners to acquire a many-sided knowledge about nature and society and to build up a sound foundation for learning up-to-date science and techniques in their specialities. Complete general secondary education is given through the universal 11-year compulsory education in our country.

Instruction in general basic knowledge is of importance in general education. The main emphasis in primary and general secondary education should be on teaching the pupils the general conception and essence of things and phenomena as well as the rudiments of the laws of their change and development, and especially on imparting them the general knowledge of elementary scientific branches such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.

The rudiments of technology should be taught, as well. The students should be initiated into the fundamental principles of production and technology, into the know-how of electricity and machinery and other basic technical knowledge. In general secondary education all students should be encouraged to acquire at least one kind of technique that

is related to modern production processes in our national economy.

In socialist education it will not do to divorce students from productive practice by leaning on giving general basic knowledge alone at the expense of technical education, and also to turn general secondary education into vocational one by exceedingly emphasizing technical education at the expense of education in general basic knowledge. General secondary education should not fail to give sufficient general basic knowledge combined well with the teaching of basic techniques.

Proper art education is necessary at the stage of general education. In primary and secondary schools, the teaching of art subjects should be strengthened so that all pupils acquire the basic knowledge needed for appreciating and creating literary and art works and the artistic ability to play at least one kind of musical instrument, as well as rich aesthetic sentiments.

Next, good specialized education should be given.

This education should be given at the stage of higher education following the complete course of general secondary education. Only by strengthening specialized education is it possible to train competent technical personnel and specialists and successfully realize the intellectualization of all members of society.

Specialized education in natural science is required to acquaint the students well with the basic principles and theories of natural science and the latest achievements in this field, and to give them the knowledge necessary for solving new scientific and technical problems arising in the revolutionary practice.

Specialized education in social science is required to make the students grasp fully the objective law of social progress and the theories on the class struggle and on the strategy and tactics of the revolution. It should also make them acquainted with the valuable successes and experience gained by our Party in solving in a unique way the difficult and complex problems in all fields of politics, economy and culture. The students should likewise be cultivated with the ability to give profound theoretical explanation and publicity to the Party line and policy and to offer correct scientific clarification of the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction.

In specialized technical education modern technology should be taught. The students should be initiated deeply into the principles of modern production and technological engineerings and made to acquire the specialized knowledge of some branches of technology. At the same time, they should be trained to master the skills to handle efficiently the automation installations and other up-to-date technical equipment.

The content of scientific and technical education should be supplemented and enriched ceaselessly in compliance with the needs of actual life and on the basis of the fresh achievements of science and technology.

Scientific and technical education should be keyed wholly to the Party policy. Instruction in all subjects should be based thoroughly on the Party policy and linked to the specific realities of our country. We should thus make sure that the students learn what is badly needed for our revolution and apply their knowledge and techniques admirably to revolutionary practice.

3) PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Physical education is aimed at developing the bodies of children and students and preparing them well for work and national defence.

The sound bodies of children and youth are essential for the revolutionary struggle and for the building of a rich and strong society. Their strong bodies built up through effective physical training will make it possible to push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction and increase the might of the nation.

Physical education is of importance not only in increasing the physical strength of children and youth but also in tempering their minds and will and enhancing their cultural level. Through sports activities children and students will cultivate courage, audacity, fortitude and perseverance and increase their sports techniques and cultural attainments.

All educational institutions should give adequate physical training to the students. This education should be strengthened particularly in the primary and secondary schools bringing up children in the stage of most vigorous physical growth.

Physical training at school should centre on strengthening the students' bodies and de-

veloping their physiques symmetrically. It should agree with the natural and geographical conditions of our country, the bodily features of our people, the sexes and ages of children and students and the physiological requirements of their bodies.

Physical culture which tends to increase the statures of children and students and develop their physiques harmoniously should be conducted systematically, and physical training for national defence should be promoted.

Physical culture and sports should be popularized and made an everyday need of the masses of people. At school, collective physical culture and sports activities should be conducted regularly with the participation of the great majority of the students.

The students' after-school sports activities should be organized widely. Widely varied physical culture and sports activities including exercises during recesses, collective running, mass games and athletic meets should be organized and various sports circle activities should be conducted actively at school, so that all students strengthen their bodies always and master more than one sports technique.

3. METHODS OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION

Socialist education can be successful only when it is conducted by scientific and revolutionary methods. We should adopt scientific and revolutionary methods of education in conformity with the objectives and mission of socialist education and do educational work by these methods.

1) HEURISTIC TEACHING

The main form of school education is teaching and the basic method of teaching is heuristics. This method enables students to correctly understand what they have been taught and, accordingly, the objectives of education can be achieved successfully.

Heuristic teaching is the most superior method which conforms with the nature of socialist education and the law of cognition.

By nature socialist education requires methods of teaching that promote the stu-

dents' independence and creativeness. Heuristics lead students to understand the contents of teachings through their own positive thinking, and thereby greatly promote and develop their independence and creativeness.

The subject of cognition is man. Only through his own positive thinking can man recognize the essence of things and phenomena. The heuristic method of teaching stimulates the thinking faculty of students and helps them easily penetrate the essence of things and phenomena.

In our schools the teaching of all subjects should be done by heuristic methods.

In heuristic instruction various teaching techniques should be correctly applied to suit students' preparedness and characteristics, on the basis of enhancing their self-consciousness and activeness and ensuring the logic, system and sequence of the contents of teachings.

What is important in heuristics is to give an illuminating explanation through talks and conversations. Explanation should be vivid, convincing and perfectly logical so that students can easily understand the contents of teachings.

In order to positively develop students' thinking, discussion and debate should be held extensively and, in particular, the form of questions and answers properly applied. The form of questions and answers is our Party's traditional method of study, the superiority of which has already been proved clearly in practice. The active introduction of this method is a guarantee for enabling students to have an extensive and profound understanding of the contents of teachings.

Education with the help of visual aids and by demonstration plays an important role in giving students a vivid idea of things and phenomena and of scientific principles and developing their active thinking. At school the contents of teachings should be visualized to suit the characteristics of the subjects and the up-to-date visual aids of various forms widely used so as to improve visual and demonstrative education.

The ideological education of students should be given through explanation and persuasion.

Only when the students themselves comprehend and respond to communist ideology can it be their firm faith. Therefore, ideological education should not be conducted by coercive methods or by cramming but always

by explanation and persuasion, so that students understand and sympathize with the advanced ideas for themselves. As for defectives and laggards, too, we should persuade them properly, so that they come to see and correct their defects and shortcomings for themselves.

Explanation and persuasion should be done tirelessly and perseveringly to suit the individual characters and preparedness of each student.

Exercising influence by positive examples is one of the fundamental methods of ideological education.

Positive examples constitute an active criticism of the negative and teach people convincingly how they should work and live. They are therefore a powerful driving force in overcoming the negative among people and fostering and developing things new and progressive.

Children and youth are sensitive to new things, have a strong sense of justice and like to follow the others' examples. So positive examples can arouse great sympathy in the children and students and be widely generalized.

The heroic struggle waged by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners is a paragon that teaches the truth of genuine struggle and life to the younger generation who have not gone through the ordeals of the revolution. Schools should make vigorous efforts to educate the students through the influence of the brilliant examples set by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners.

Good examples afforded by students have a tremendous influence, because they are connected directly with their own life. Their positive examples should be found out in good time and generalized widely so that all of the students incorporate them in their study and life. Meanwhile, their positive aspects should be actively promoted and developed so that they can overcome their own negative aspects by themselves.

2) COMBINING THEORETICAL EDUCATION WITH PRACTICAL TRAINING, AND EDUCATION WITH PRODUCTIVE LABOUR

Combining theoretical education with practical training is an important means for rearing students to be communist revolutionaries

equipped with a living, useful knowledge. Theories obtained from books turn into a working knowledge applicable to revolutionary practice, only when their truth is substantiated in practice and they are combined with the ability to apply them.

In school education lessons and lectures should be properly combined with experiments and practical training, so that students will digest all what they have learned in class and develop an ability to apply it in practice. In school education it is especially important to give productive and specialized trainings in an effective way. Productive training at the stage of secondary education should be conducted with a view to bringing the students to acquire the basic technical know-how of modern production as well as technical skills to handle machines, equipment and labour implements. Productive and specialized trainings at the stage of higher education should be conducted with stress on the students' mastering scientific principles and up-to-date technical skills in their respective speciality.

Practice should be intensified in the subjects of study that require skill and dexterity. Practice should be based on scientific theories and principles and conducted systematically and in due order so as to enhance the students' independence.

For the students to acquire a living, comprehensive knowledge in the actual life, visits to old revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites should be arranged according to plan, and inspection tours made regularly to public, cultural and educational establishments, factories, enterprises and co-operative farms.

Education and productive labour should be combined properly.

Productive labour which is the most important form of social practice is a powerful means to transform nature, develop society and educate and remould people. Through productive labour man recognizes and remakes nature and society and transforms his ideological consciousness and qualities. The participation in productive labour by the students who are engaged in academic pursuits independently of productive labour, is of great importance for their own revolutionization and working-classization and for improving the quality of education. Through productive labour the students undergo ideological tempering, model after the rev-

olutionary spirit and organization of the working class, consolidate their knowledge gained at school and cultivate their ability to put it into practice, accumulate experience in the realities, and develop their work skills.

Pedagogical requirements should be fully met in drawing students into productive labour. We must guard against both the tendency to neglect productive labour while leaning only on class work and the tendency to draw students excessively into this labour. Students' productive labour should be organized rationally so that it will be conducive to their education and training.

3) INTENSIFICATION OF ORGANIZED LIFE AND SOCIO-POLITICAL ACTIVITY

In order to train children and students politically and ideologically and educate them in a revolutionary way, it is necessary to intensify their organized life and socio-political activity and combine them closely with class work.

Organized life is a furnace for ideological training and a school for revolutionary education. Through their organized lives in the Juvenile Corps and the League of the Socialist Working Youth, children and students receive ideological education and undergo revolutionary training and cultivate their sense of organization and discipline. Only through a revolutionary organized life will communist revolutionary cadres equipped with lofty ideology and strong organization grow up.

What is important in intensifying the organized life of students is to make sure that children and students participate consciously in the organized life with a correct viewpoint and attitude towards it. Organized life is immediately a political life and a process of maintaining political integrity. Children and students must regard their participation in the organized lives of the JC and LSWY as the greatest honour, as a sacred duty, and must carry out voluntarily and conscientiously the assignments and obligations under the rules of their respective organizations.

In the organized lives of the JC and LSWY criticism should be intensified, while laying the main stress on ideological education. Only the organized life in an atmos-

phere of criticism can train students politically and ideologically and give them revolutionary education and contribute to bringing up communist revolutionary cadres. Criticism and self-criticism must be intensified among the students and, especially, the meetings to sum up their organized life must be conducted on a high politico-ideological level.

To intensify the students' organized life, the function and role of JC and LSWY organizations in schools should be enhanced. These organizations are political guardians who protect the students' political integrity and their close educators. They must exert great efforts to protect and control the students' political integrity and to educate and train them politically and ideologically. They should give assignments to the students in keeping with their age, preparedness and psychological characteristics and help them carry them out properly, opportunely review how their assignments have been carried out and give them new assignments, so that every student is always on the move.

It is important to lead students to take part in extensive socio-political activity.

To the students socio-political activity is a practical activity that enables them to apply what they have learned at school to the reality; it is a revolutionary activity that contributes directly to the building of socialism. By drawing the students extensively into socio-political activity, we must train them from their early years to be true masters of society who dedicate themselves to the struggle for the benefit of society and the people, to be competent social and political activists who can educate, organize and mobilize the masses.

The students should be made to form various propaganda teams, such as Party-policy propaganda teams, scientific propaganda teams and sanitary propaganda teams, to explain the Party policy to the masses and widely disseminate scientific and technological knowledge as well as cultural and sanitary knowledge. We should also lead them to step up activities of sanitary guards and greenery guards, as well as various good-conduct campaigns such as the campaign to create JC and LSWY forests and campaign to aid the building of socialism.

Particularly important in the college and university students' socio-political activities is to lead them to take an active part in the three-revolutions-team movement. We must

ensure their participation in this movement in a planned way, so that they will actively help the carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and thereby further temper themselves politically and ideologically.

4) COMBINATION OF SCHOOL AND SOCIAL EDUCATION

Receiving organizational and systematic education at school, the students are at the same time educated through their life in social surroundings. Therefore, in order to educate the younger generation properly, we should, while strengthening school education, correctly educate the students wherever they receive educative influence, and closely link school and social education.

The combination of these two forms of education is the major characteristic and advantage of socialist education stemming from the nature of the socialist system. In socialist society where the solidarity and cooperation among the working people constitute the basis of social relations and collectivism the basis of social life, school and society have the common goal and interests with regard to the education of the rising generation. This is a firm guarantee for turning the education of the rising generation into a work of the whole society and for closely combining school and social education.

If we are to link school and social education correctly, we should vigorously push ahead with social education on the basis of enhancing the decisive role of school education.

In socialist society social education plays an important role in developing the students to be communist-type men. Social education serves positively for educating the students politically and ideologically and disseminating among them the knowledge of science and technology, literature and arts as well as the techniques of physical culture and sports. We should properly conduct social education to afford a support to school education and to consolidate and supplement the achievements gained in school education.

What is important in strengthening the social education of the students is to enhance the responsibility and role of social educational institutions and make good use of

social educational facilities and propaganda and educational media.

Social educational facilities such as the students and children's palaces, students and children's halls, the Juvenile Corps camps and libraries are dependable centres for the education of the students. Relying on these facilities, we should regularly organize political and news lectures, scientific seminars and public discussions and unfold activities of various groups on a wide scale.

Schools and social educational institutions must strengthen their mutual ties, and the teachers and the staff of these institutions must closely work together in the education of students. They must regularly discuss problems of the education of students and exchange experiences and keep step with each other in the education of the students.

Home is a cell of society. While at home, children and youth receive considerable educational influence. We must see to it that their homes are revolutionized and that the socialist way of life is thoroughly established there, so that home life itself will exert revolutionary influence on the students. Their parents must be exemplary in socio-political life and in the building of socialism, and always be frugal and courteous, so that each word they utter and each action they take will be instructive and modelled after by their sons and daughters.

Social environment has great educational influence on children and youth. The content of the broadcasts, press and films must always be revolutionary and a healthy spirit of life fully established in the whole of society, thereby everything the students see and hear in society will be instructive to them.

5) SIMULTANEOUS CONDUCT OF PRESCHOOL, SCHOOL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Socialist education must become an all-round, continued education that educates all members of society throughout their lives from childhood to old age.

The thinking and quality of a man are formed from the cradle, and consolidated and developed all through his life. Man's cognition of the world deepens as the days go by and mankind's knowledge and experience are enriched constantly. In order to train all members of society to be communist-type men

equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and profound scientific and technical knowledge, it is essential to educate them uninterruptedly from childhood to old age.

The way of constantly educating all members of society throughout their lives is to properly combine and simultaneously conduct preschool, school and adult education.

The preschool, school and adult education of men are successive stages of education corresponding to the stages of their growth, and make up a continuous process of their education.

Preschool education is the first process of human education. Since a man's thought is formed and his intellectual faculties develop from his childhood, it is important to give him correct education and implant good habits in him from his tender age.

In preschool education the main stress should be placed on laying the foundations for school education. At kindergarten, while laying emphasis on revolutionary ideological and moral education, the children should be given proper education needed for their mental development, and deep attention should be paid to raising their cultural level and building up their bodies. It is particularly important to give one year of compulsory preschool education at a high qualitative level and thus prepare the children well for school education.

Kindergarten education should be conducted to suit the psychological features of the children through a proper combination of varied forms and methods such as lessons by visual aids and demonstration and teaching by songs, dances and games.

School education is the education of men in the most important period of their life. In their young years their world outlook is formed, their faculties of inquiry and cognition are active and their bodies grow quickly. Therefore, school education has a decided bearing on the establishment of the world outlook of men and the formation of their personal qualities.

The fundamental task of school education is to rear all members of the rising generation to be revolutionary cadres armed with a revolutionary world outlook and modern scientific and technological knowledge. Through secondary education the youth should be moulded into men with the skeleton of a revolutionary world outlook and perfect secondary general knowledge, and

through higher education, they should be trained to be revolutionary workers firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and modern science and technology.

Adult education is the education of the working people who are engaged in socialist construction. It is of great significance in consolidating and developing their revolutionary world outlook and continually raising their level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards.

Man's ideological consciousness is not immutable, it can change according to conditions and environment. Science and technology do not mark time but continue to develop. Even those who, through school education, have established a revolutionary world outlook and acquired a high level of science and technology, cannot consolidate and develop their revolutionary world outlook and cannot keep abreast of the developing reality, unless they receive continued education. Therefore, adult education should be promoted to consolidate and develop the achievements of school education and to keep raising their cultural and technical standards in conformity with the developing reality.

Adult education deals with the working people whose level of general knowledge and technical and cultural standards vary. In our country today the objects of adult education are those who were unable to receive regular schooling in former days but have attained the intellectual level of middle school graduate or so through adult education programme, those who have received secondary education at regular schools, and those who have received higher education.

In order to improve adult education it is necessary to set up various institutions of adult education in keeping with the specific features of the working people at different intellectual levels, so that all of them study under the educational programme suited to their respective level.

Profound attention should also be paid to educating cadres to meet the requirements of the developing reality. While reeducating them through various refresher course systems according to plan, we should make sure that they attend the Saturday studies and Wednesday lectures without fail and regularly study for two hours every day.

We must see that under the slogan of "The whole Party, all people and entire army must study!" a revolutionary habit of study is

established throughout the nation and that all members of society, young and old, study and study hard.

4. THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN OUR COUNTRY

Socialist education work can be successful only when it is based on an advanced educational system consonant with the nature of socialist society. The socialist educational system of our country constitutes a basic guarantee for applying the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and achieving the objective of socialist education.

The historical roots of our socialist educational system were laid during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, we set forth a revolutionary line of education based on the Juche idea and, in pursuance of it, conducted educational work by unique forms and methods. In this course priceless experience was gained in training revolutionaries and our Party's glorious traditions of revolutionary education were established. The new educational system created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle constitutes the prototype of the socialist educational system of our country.

In the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after liberation, we abolished Japanese imperialism's colonial system of slave education and set up a popular, democratic educational system, as part of the socio-economic reforms for the building of a new country. The democratic educational system was further consolidated with the progress of the revolution and construction and gradually developed into a socialist educational system. At the stage of the completion of the socialist revolution and full-scale promotion of socialist construction, the system, content and method of education were reorganized in compliance with the requirements of socialist society and the socialist educational system was fully established.

Our socialist educational system is a revolutionary one which serves the revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of building socialism and communism, and a most popular educational system under which the state bears full responsibility for provid-

ing all people with an opportunity of learning.

We should further consolidate, develop and perfect our socialist educational system whose advantages and vitality have been proved beyond dispute in actual life.

1) THE SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The socialist educational system is, in essence, a system of universal compulsory education. Socialist education is an all-people education aimed at training not a small section of people but all members of society into men of a communist type. In our society everyone has the right and obligation to receive education. The educational policy pursued by our Party and state concerning the institution of the educational system, distribution of educational institutions and introduction of free education, is all based on the principle of giving education to all the people without exception.

What is basic to compulsory education is compulsory schooling.

In a short span of time following liberation, we set up a large number of schools at all levels ranging from primary schools to colleges and universities and established a well-regulated democratic educational system and, on this basis, introduced universal compulsory education stage by stage with the advance of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundation. The universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956, the universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967. And since 1972 universal 11-year compulsory education has been in force which gives one-year compulsory preschool education and ten-year compulsory school education.

The universal 11-year compulsory education is a free compulsory education which provides a complete general secondary education to all members of the rising generation till they reach the working age. The universal 11-year compulsory education is based on a scientific educational system and the most thoroughgoing free education, and combines general education and technical education on a high level.

Our Party pursues the policy of making all working people study obligatorily in some kind of educational system, while giving compulsory education to the younger generation at regular schools.

Our Party has set up various forms of study-while-working educational systems along with the regular educational system, and managed them admirably to ensure that not only the children of school age but all the working people study without exception. In accordance with the wise policy of the Party all the working people including those adults who were denied an access to learning in the exploiter society in the past are able to receive systematic education, and everyone has attained the cultural and technical level above the standard of middle school graduate. In our country today, under the guidance of the Party and the state all the working people make it a rule to study for further improving their cultural and technical, political and theoretical levels.

The universal compulsory educational system should be further developed and perfected in keeping with the inevitable demands of the building of socialism and communism.

For the consummation of the universal compulsory education system the universal 11-year compulsory education now in force should be further consolidated and, on this basis, compulsory higher education be introduced in the future.

In order to eliminate the distinctions between mental and physical labour and build a communist society, it is necessary to elevate the cultural and technical standards of all members of society considerably and intellectualize the whole of society. Intellectualization of the whole society can be realized only when all members of society study in some kind of higher educational institution. For this, higher education, too, should be made compulsory. Only when even higher education is made compulsory will the universal compulsory education system, as a socialist educational system, be perfected.

For the present we should make preparations for the introduction of compulsory higher education while making efforts to successfully ensure universal 11-year compulsory education. And at a certain stage in the future, we should expand higher educational institutions in a big way and gradually go

over to the introduction of compulsory higher education. In increasing the higher educational institutions, the main stress should be laid on the expansion and development of the study-while-working educational system. Then we should see to it that higher education is given to all youths who have received universal 11-year compulsory education, without adversely affecting the labour front of socialist construction.

In order to ensure greater success in universal compulsory education, the educational institutions should be distributed to different areas in a rational way. To correctly distribute educational institutions regionally is of great significance in vigorously pushing ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on a nationwide scale, reducing the differences between town and country and developing all regions of the country in a proportionate way.

Educational institutions should be rationally distributed in urban and rural communities and in industrial and agricultural zones by taking into consideration the regional characteristics of the country and the general balance. Higher educational institutions should be distributed on the principle of meeting the state demands for native cadres and building up comprehensive bases of cadre training in all provinces.

It is important to rationally arrange the composition of higher educational institutions by the scientific branches. On the basis of a correct calculation of the state demands for native cadres in each period, universities and colleges and their faculties and courses should be formed properly by the scientific branches, and the sizes of their student bodies determined correctly. In particular, with the progress of socialist and communist construction and the great development of natural science and technology, the proportion of the section of natural science and technology should be markedly greater than that of the liberal arts section.

2) THE SYSTEM OF UNIVERSAL FREE EDUCATION

Compulsory education becomes genuine only when it is given free of charge. The compulsory education which is not guaranteed by free education cannot be called com-

pulsory education. What fundamentally distinguishes the compulsory education in socialist society from the so-called "compulsory education" in capitalist society lies in the fact that the expenses of educational work are borne by the state to actually provide the people with the right and freedom to study. State-financed universal free education is possible only in socialist society where the means of production and educational facilities are owned by the state and the people and the interests of the state and the people in education work coincide with each other.

The most thoroughgoing free education is ensured in our country on the principle that the state assumes full responsibility for the education of the people.

Immediately after liberation when the economic situation in our country was very difficult, we already took measures to exempt the children of poor families from tuition fees and provide the students of specialized schools and colleges and universities with state scholarships. In the postwar years universal compulsory primary education and universal compulsory secondary education were free. In 1959 state-financed universal free education was introduced in all educational institutions of our country.

Now we give universal 11-year compulsory education entirely free of charge and give free education to all children and students studying at educational institutions of all levels from kindergarten to institution of higher learning. Not only school education but also all forms of social education are free, and adult education for cadres and working people is also given at state expense. The proportion of educational expenses in our state budget of expenditures is very great, and it is on the systematic increase from year to year.

Our system of state-financed universal free education is firmly guaranteed by the popular policy of our Party and state which stint nothing for the education of the rising generation and the training of native cadres and by the ever-growing independent national economy.

With the development of education work and the consolidation of the economic foundations of the country, the state should build up educational institutions and facilities better, supply all students with textbooks and school things free of charge and

bear even the expenses of the students for their collective life in hostels.

3) THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF STUDYING WHILE WORKING

The educational system of studying while working is a superior educational system which enables the working people in different branches of socialist construction to study under some kind of educational system while continuing with their productive activities and their own work.

Besides the regular educational system, our Party set up the spare-time educational system on the principle of giving education not only to the rising generation but also to the working people including workers and peasants and to the entire people without exception, and steadily developed it to meet the demands of the realities. Today, this educational system consists of educational forms such as working people's senior middle school, factory higher specialized school, factory college, correspondence and evening courses and the regular study system of cadres and working people.

This educational system makes it possible for the working people to continue their study without leaving their posts of socialist construction, thereby ensuring success in all-people education.

The regular educational system alone is not enough to realize all-people education, since there are working people who enjoyed no opportunity of learning in the former exploiter society, the regular educational system is limited in its scale and term of education, and educational work and socialist construction need to be pushed forward simultaneously. The educational system of studying while working, along with the regular educational system, provides an opportunity of learning to all our people and makes it possible to give schooling to all people continuously while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction. In our country today there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life. Herein lie the correctness of our Party's educational policy of developing the full-time educational system and the spare-time educational system simultaneously, and

one of the great advantages of the spare-time educational system.

The educational system of studying while working makes it possible to train large numbers of competent cadres equipped with a firm revolutionary world outlook and versed in both theory and practice, and it closely combines educational work with socialist construction.

Those studying under the spare-time educational system are student-producers and functionaries on the job. Mainly engaged in practical activities, they study theories in compliance with the urgent requirements of revolutionary practice, and directly apply the theories they have learned to their practical activities for socialist construction. For them, study and practical activities are an integrated whole. The educational work through the spare-time educational system is fully in accord with the basic principles of socialist pedagogy, and it is a very effective way of bringing up competent revolutionary workers required in socialist and communist society.

As almost all the spare-time schools are attached to the regular educational institutions and production enterprises, teachers, education facilities and conditions for experiments and practical training are easily available. Besides, the spare-time educational system does not affect the problem of manpower in socialist construction, for it enables the students to study without being detached from productive activities and from their own work.

We should give full play to the superiority of the educational system of studying while on the job and further develop it in conformity with the demands of the developing realities.

Since universal 11-year compulsory education is in effect, the system of working people's senior middle school will become unnecessary in due course of time, and the higher educational system and regular study system of cadres and working people will remain in the future as the basic form under the spare-time educational system. In order to give higher education to all members of society in accordance with the Party policy of intellectualizing the whole of society, it is necessary to further expand and strengthen the higher educational system of studying while working. In particular, factory colleges should be further expanded, their

educational work improved and farm colleges set up in the rural areas to give higher education to the rural functionaries and agricultural workers.

4) THE STATE SYSTEM OF BRINGING UP AND EDUCATING CHILDREN

In order to bring up children to be masters of society and reserves of communist builders, they should be reared and educated collectively in modern facilities from childhood. If children are brought up collectively, they are accustomed to organizational and disciplined life and develop collectivist ideas and communist moral quality from childhood, and this greatly helps their mental development and physical growth.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic have always devoted great efforts to the work of bringing up children under public care. After liberation we set up nurseries and kindergartens in towns, factories, enterprises and state farms and operated them with large state funds, and thus established a system of bringing up and educating children under public care. Even in the difficult circumstances of the Fatherland Liberation War, the work of bringing up children under public care was not discontinued, but such epochal measures as setting up a large number of baby homes and orphanages and rearing war orphans there were taken. After the foundations of an independent national economy were laid and the socialist system established in the postwar years, the state work for nursing and educating the children entered the stage of full-scale development. With the planned investment of funds by the state and through a movement involving the whole society, numerous modernly-equipped nurseries and kindergartens were built everywhere in town and country and their operation was improved systematically.

This led to the establishment in our country of a solid socialist system of nursing and educating children, under which all the preschool children are brought up collectively in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expense.

Our state system of bringing up and educating children is the most progressive system of nursing and bringing up the children which embodies the communist prin-

ciples in rearing children.

Bringing up children collectively under public care is an important communist policy. Socialist and communist society is a society based on collectivism, and collective education is the basic form of training communist-type men. Only by nursing and educating children collectively in social surroundings is it possible to rear them to be men with truly communist quality.

That the state and society bear the expenses of nursing and educating children, is also based on the communist principle. In our country the work of bringing up and educating the children is conducted entirely at state and public expense, and in this connection, all children enjoy completely equal state and social benefits, irrespective of the occupations of their parents and the quantity and quality of the labour they put in.

The state system of nursing and educating the children should be consolidated and developed further still.

The institutions for bringing up and educating children should be further modernized and managed well, and the level of nursing and educating children be raised steadily on the basis of socialist pedagogy. In order to rear and educate the children better and actively guarantee the social activities of women, the weekly and monthly nurseries and kindergartens should be established step by step and operated on an extensive scale.

Supply service to the nurseries and kindergartens should be further improved. A well-regulated state system of supply to the nurseries and kindergartens should be established and foodstuffs, playthings, teaching tools and furnishings, medicaments and nursing facilities needed in bringing up and educating children should be supplied adequately.

5. THE DUTY AND ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE TO EDUCATION

The educational work in socialist society is an honourable and important revolutionary task assigned to the educational institutions and educationists. In socialist society educational work is a Party and state work

and a concern of the whole society. In order to carry on socialist education smoothly, the functions of educational institutions and the role of educational workers should be enhanced and the Party guidance, state support and social assistance to educational work should be realized firmly.

1) THE MISSION AND DUTY OF SCHOOL

In socialist society school is the base for revolutionization and the centre of the cultural revolution. Through educational work school contributes to the ideological and cultural revolutions.

The mission of school in socialist society is to bring up the rising generation into men of a communist type and create native cadres on the basic principles of socialist pedagogy.

Bringing up the new generation to be communist-type men is a work for the everlasting prosperity of the country. The rising generation represents the future of the country and is the successor to the revolutionary cause. After all, the future of the country and the revolution depends on how the new generation is brought up.

Bringing up native cadres is a decisive guarantee for energetically promoting the revolution and construction. Cadres decide everything. Without cadres well prepared politically and ideologically, and technically and practically, we cannot successfully solve the difficult and complex problems arising in the building of a new society nor can we rapidly develop the economy, culture, science and technology of the country.

School should actively contribute to the cause of socialism and communism by working efficiently to rear the new generation into men of a communist type and to train native cadres.

In order to fully discharge its mission, school should correctly organize and carry out the work of educational administration before anything else.

What is fundamental in educational administration is to ensure that the work of educating the students go through the necessary pedagogical processes exactly.

The first process in the pedagogical processes is to map out the education programme. The educational administrative organs and institutions of higher learning

should draw up education programmes well on the basic principle of socialist pedagogy and in conformity with the demands of our revolution and the actual conditions of our country and with the processes of the development of the ideological consciousness of men and the law governing the processes of acquiring science and technology, and should correctly carry them out.

The educational administration of schools should give guidance to the teachers so that they may make adequate preparations for teaching. The cardinal point in preparing for teaching is to map out good teaching plans. The educational administration of schools should check up the teaching plans drawn up by the teachers without fail and complete them through collective discussion. When teaching new subjects and giving lectures on new problems, model lectures or demonstration lectures should be organized without fail.

The educational administration of schools should guide the teachers so that they teach the students well what is set forth in the education programmes.

The key problem in the guidance of instruction work is to maintain the political and ideological principles and scientific accuracy in teaching. The educational administration should see to it that teachers thoroughly establish Juche in instruction work and base the lessons strictly on the Party policy and impart to the students working knowledge useful for the revolution and construction. Besides, the latest achievements of science and technology should be introduced quickly to further enrich the content of teaching and to steadily raise the scientific and theoretical level of instruction.

The educational administration should guide the teachers so that they improve the methods of teaching and correctly give all forms of lessons envisaged in the teaching schedule including lecture, discussion about subjects, experiment and practice and preparation of papers on subjects.

The educational administration should regularly examine and take note of how much the students have digested what they have learned and organize the work of improving their scholarly performance.

Regularizing and standardizing school work is an important task of the educational administration.

This means that educational work should

be conducted in conformity with the requirements of the scientifically-arranged pedagogical processes and that the revolutionary system and discipline is established in school.

A scientific system of educational administrative guidance should be established in school; educational work be geared up thoroughly to the demands of the pedagogical processes; and the whole work of the school educational administration from the drawing up of educational plans to their implementation, should be organized and guided in a unified way.

Strict educational discipline of correctly carrying out the education programme should be established in school. Correct implementation of the education programme is a legal task assigned to school and the first and foremost educational discipline. School should establish the revolutionary discipline of exactly implementing the education programme and unconditionally and thoroughly carry out teaching schedules and teaching programmes.

School should guide the extra-curricular activities and political and organizational life of the students with responsibility.

In socialist society school is entirely responsible for the education of the students. That is why school should be responsible not only for teaching work but also for the extra-curricular activities of the students, and should properly organize and guide not only the studies of the students but also their organizational life and socio-political activities.

Educational environment of school should be arranged well and school should be managed assiduously.

Arranging good educational environment and assiduously managing school is of importance in correctly discharging the mission and role of school as the organ for ideological education and the base for the cultural revolution and in training the students to be fine workers who are learned and enlightened and manage the economic life of the country frugally.

Educational environment of school should be arranged in a way befitting the organ for the ideological revolution and conducive to the education of the students. In school all educational environment should be created so that it can contribute to cultivating the students with fidelity to the Party, helping them deeply realize the correctness and vitality of the Party policy and enhancing their revolutionary consciousness. Moreover, school

should be built up in such a way as to help the students to consolidate what they have learned and know the realities of the country.

School should be built up like the base of the cultural revolution and be managed assiduously. In school, classrooms, study rooms, laboratories and all other facilities should be managed in a cultured way, a mass-based management system should be established and all the teaching staff and students should participate in the work of assiduously managing school as masters.

2) THE POSITION AND ROLE OF TEACHERS

Teachers are directly in charge of educational work. In our society they are career revolutionaries who bring up the younger generation to be successors to the revolution and Communists. The quality of the young people, heirs to the revolution and the future of the country, depends on how teachers fulfil their honourable mission. Teachers are responsible for the future of the country before the Party and the revolution.

The primary task of teachers is to teach well. Teaching is the primary revolutionary task assigned to them. Teachers must teach the students well and, at the same time, responsibly guide them in their studies and life after school.

In order to educate the rising generation properly, teachers must thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize themselves before anything else.

Unless teachers are revolutionized and working-classized, they cannot revolutionize and working-classize their charges; and unless they are Communists themselves, they cannot train their charges to be Communists.

The basic means for revolutionizing teachers is to strengthen their political organized life. Teachers should strengthen their organized life in Party and working people's organizations and intensify criticism in particular.

Teachers must steadily temper themselves through practical revolutionary activities. Educational work is their major practical activity. They should put their talents and energies into educational work and, in this course, temper themselves politically and ideologically. They should go among the workers and farmers to actively carry on their socio-political activities and spread science

and technology among them while learning from them.

Teachers must steadily raise their qualifications.

The qualifications of teachers decide the quality of education. To teach well, teachers must not only be steadfast politically and ideologically but also have high scientific and theoretical qualifications. If they are to teach one, they must know ten.

Teachers must first acquaint themselves well with the Party policy and be versed in their respective speciality. They should also have the knowledge of various fields, including the elementary scientific knowledge, and know well the internal and external situation, the specific conditions in our country and educational theory and methods. College and university teachers must have academic degrees or titles in the subjects they major in, and teachers in common education should all become qualified teachers.

In order to raise their qualifications teachers must establish the revolutionary habit of study. All teachers must study regularly, study energetically and read a great deal.

It is necessary to strengthen the organizational work and guidance to raise the qualifications of teachers. Model and demonstration lectures, scientific discussions and meetings for exchanging experiences should be organized frequently, and state examinations held regularly to test and judge teachers' qualifications.

In order to bring up students to be communist revolutionary cadres, the role of LSWY and JC instructors at school should be enhanced.

LSWY and JC instructors at school must directly organize and guide the organized lives of students and pupils in the LSWY and JC and train and protect them politically. They should be responsible educators who guide the life of students and pupils after school.

The role of nursery school and kindergarten teachers should be raised.

Nursery school and kindergarten teachers are social caretakers and educators of children. They should bring up and educate the youngsters in communism and pave the way for preschool children to school education.

The training of teachers must be strengthened.

A well-regulated system should be established to train teachers and high priority given

to teacher training. Teacher-training centres such as normal and teachers' colleges are "seedbeds" for the education of the younger generation. Only when teacher-training centres educate their students proficiently can they turn out excellent teachers prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technologically; only then can all children and students be brought up to be able revolutionary workers. Good boys and girls should be selected and admitted to teacher-training colleges and the level of teaching raised decisively at these colleges.

Teacher-training institutions must also pay great attention to the training of school LSWY and JC instructors and nursery and kindergarten teachers.

Teachers on the active list should be re-educated tirelessly. A system should be established to reeducate the teachers, and teachers in active service reeducated according to plan so as to keep their qualifications always in step with the requirements of the developing reality. Short training courses in teaching should be organized regularly, the integrity of instruction ensured and its quality raised constantly.

3) THE PARTY GUIDANCE OF EDUCATION

Strengthening the Party guidance of education is a decisive guarantee for developing socialist education fully into a Party and working-class education and successfully solving all problems arising in educational work.

Party guidance of education is, in essence, a guidance based on politics, a political guidance. The central task in the Party guidance of education is to fully apply the fundamental principles of socialist pedagogy in educational work and properly control and guide educational work, so that the Party's educational policy is implemented correctly.

Party organizations must, above all, control and guide educational work at school. School is the basic unit of education of students. Party organizations must always be informed of the work of schools and guide them so that they may carry on educational work to suit the demands of the Party and the interests of the revolution.

Party organizations must give proper guidance to the work of educational adminis-

tration organs. The Party's educational policy is concretized and put into effect by these organs. Party organizations should guide them to raise their role to correctly implement the Party's educational policy and strengthen the state guidance of educational work.

It is necessary to build up the ranks of teachers solidly and work with them properly.

Party organizations must build up the teaching staff firmly with good people who are closely armed with the Party's monolithic ideology and have a firm working-class stand and high scientific and theoretical qualifications. Among teachers there must be no one who has not established the Party's monolithic ideological system.

Party organizations must tighten teachers' political organized life and buckle down to their ideological education. In this way, they will guide all teachers to strive to revolutionize and working-classize themselves and improve their scientific and theoretical qualifications and display a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activity in the education of the rising generation.

Work with students must be done well.

The chief revolutionary task assigned to students is to study well. Party organizations should guide students to regard studies as their primary revolutionary task and study energetically. A revolutionary habit of study must be established particularly among university and college students. Thus, all of them will be well versed in their specialized subjects and master at least one foreign language and acquire all necessary qualifications of native cadres before graduation.

Party organizations must responsibly guide the organized and ideological life of students and direct great efforts to their political education and organizational tempering.

Party organizations must lead LSWY and JC organizations at school to perform their role satisfactorily. They should appoint good persons as LSWY and JC instructors at school and always educate them well. They also must see that LSWY organizations at all levels direct their main efforts to work with school children and student youth, and must intensify their guidance of school LSWY and JC organizations.

Party organizations must correctly direct the student enrolment of colleges and universities on Party and working-class principles. Institutions of higher learning must admit

young people who have completed secondary education and have been tempered through work or in the army, are fully prepared ideologically to serve the Party and the revolution and are good at their studies.

In order to intensify the Party guidance of higher education, Party committees in colleges and universities must enhance their role.

Higher learning institutions have large bodies of teachers and student Party members, and departments and chairs and students have their own Party organizations. These institutions organize and carry out independently all kinds of work of educational administration beginning with the charting of education programmes. Therefore, raising the role of their Party committees to properly guide all their work, is a major guarantee for success in the work of higher education.

The principal task facing university and college Party committees is to firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the Party among the teachers and students and train all students to be able cadres, fine builders of communism, as required by the Party. These Party committees should responsibly organize and conduct the work of implementing the Party's educational policy and collectively discuss all important problems confronting universities and colleges, adopt proper measures and carry them out successfully. The Party committees must solidly build up their organizations and LSWY organizations in universities and colleges, raise their function and role and always control and guide the organized and ideological life of the teachers and students.

4) STATE GUARANTEE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT FOR EDUCATIONAL WORK

Enormous indeed are the material needs of socialist education which lets all members of society study. Also, socialist education needs modern conditions for education. Only when a state based on a strong independent socialist economy responsibly guarantees educational work, can the tremendous material needs of education be met and modern educational conditions provided.

The state must steadily increase investments in education and adequately provide all conditions needed for education.

The state must give precedence to the con-

struction of school buildings in keeping with the increasing number of students and the requirements of the developing reality and build fine school laboratories and bases for practice. It must also amply provide textbooks, school things, various teaching tools and furnishings, and continue to improve and modernize them. It should build up the centres producing educational apparatuses and materials to supply them according to plans.

The state must build up good social educational establishments. It must construct many modern social educational establishments, including the students and children's halls and the JC camps.

In socialist society all members of society must take part in educational work and the whole society must render active support to this work. In socialist society all working people should be educators of the young people and ensure educational work.

The working people, as parents of students, should always guide and help their sons and daughters in their studies and pay deep attention to the social education of all children and youth.

We should conduct a widespread campaign for social support to lay the material foundations of schools. All factories, enterprises and cooperative farms should become supporters' organizations to give actively material and manpower aid to the adjacent schools. Publishing houses, factories and enterprises must

send new books, machines and equipment preferentially to schools, if they are needed for educational work.

* * *

It is a sacred and honourable revolutionary duty for Communists to conduct educational work well. This constitutes an important guarantee for the victory of the revolution and gives promise of a brilliant future for the prospering fatherland. We should develop socialist education to new heights on the basis of the successes already achieved in our educational work.

We should train all members of the new generation to be dependable builders of communism by educating them properly, and thus make them fine successors to our revolution. We should make a new turn in training our own cadres to meet the demands of the developing reality and train more able cadres actively serving the revolution and construction. We should establish the revolutionary habit of study across the nation and lead all members of society to work while studying and study while working to steadily raise their cultural and technical attainments.

The correctness of our Party's educational policy has already been proved clearly in practice. We will carry through the Theses on Socialist Education which embodies the Party's educational policy, and thus achieve greater successes in socialist education.

The Non-Aligned Countries and All the Peoples of the World Advocating Independence Should Form a United Front against All Forms of Dominating Forces

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Mass Meeting
(AUGUST 28, 1977)

Esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito,
Dear guests from Yugoslavia,
Comrades and friends,

The people of all walks of life in our capital have today turned out to this stadium to welcome esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito in a joyful festive mood.

I take this meaningful opportunity to warmly welcome once again the visit of our close friend Comrade President to our country.

This unprecedentedly beautiful, magnificent scene presented today in Pyongyang is a vivid expression of our high respect and fraternal feelings for Comrade Josip Broz Tito who has struggled for the cause of the working class and the freedom and libera-

tion of his fatherland and people since his youthful days, and for the Yugoslav people.

This is a mighty demonstration of friendship and unity between the peoples of the socialist countries developing on the basis of independence and is an excellent symbol of friendship and solidarity between the member states of the non-aligned movement marching shoulder to shoulder towards the common goal of independence.

Both Korea and Yugoslavia have maintained independence and worked out their destinies by their own efforts.

Our two peoples take pride in the fact that all our successes in the internal and external activities are fruits of the independent line and they are firmly determined to accomplish their own revolutionary cause to the end.

Ours is an era of independence, and it is a universal truth to maintain independence in the revolution and construction.

Following the contemporary trend of independence, the socialist forces, the national liberation movement, the working-class movement and the democratic movement are growing steadily.

The Non-Alignment which appeared on the stage of history as a great political force reflecting the strong trend of independence has become a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times.

With the development of socialism on a worldwide scale and the expansion and strengthening of the Non-Alignment, the world revolutionary forces have decisively gained in strength, whereas the imperialist reactionary forces have become extremely weakened.

According to its law of development history is moving on inexorably towards the victory of the people's cause for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

The process of the historical change today when the world is being transformed, is constantly attended by a fierce struggle between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces, between the peoples of various countries advocating independence and the old and new dominating forces.

The imperialist reactionary forces are making desperate efforts to get clear of their decay and ruin and are more viciously engaged in all kinds of plots and manoeuvres as the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world is becoming more serious.

Resorting to another trick, the imperialists are ostensibly exhibiting the signboard of "peace" with a louder noise. In fact, however, they are stepping up preparations for aggression and war.

In this connection we should be especially vigilant against the moves of the forces of imperialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism that are engaged in biddings for bigger shares everywhere in the world and trying to draw the non-aligned countries to their sides to put under their domination and control

and split and disintegrate the non-aligned movement and other revolutionary forces of the world.

But no force on this earth can reverse the trend of history.

In order to cope with the prevailing situation the non-aligned countries and all the peoples of the world advocating independence should form a united front against all forms of dominating forces and resolutely repulse their machinations for division, disintegration and scrambling.

The socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' parties should promote cohesion and cooperation by finding out common denominators on condition of standing against imperialism, supporting the national-liberation struggle in colonies and the international working-class movement, continuing the building of socialism and refraining from interfering in the internal affairs of other parties and countries.

The non-aligned countries must prevent split and defend unity, and the differences and disputes arising among the non-aligned nations should be solved through consultation on the principle of organically combining their national interests with the interests of the Non-Alignment as a whole and strengthening their unity.

The non-aligned nations, the developing countries should ensure the unity of action to establish a new international economic order; and even if they have a temporary economic difficulty, they should never be lured by the "aid" given by the foreign dominating forces which is something in the nature of causing illness and then administering medicine; and they should, on no account, be deceived by the latter's mischief-making, splitting tricks.

We will bravely surmount all obstacles lying in the way of advance and continue to march forward along the road of victory, by resolutely countering, with the strategy of unity, the manoeuvres to alienate and divide the progressive forces of the world and destroy them one by one.

To divide and rule is originally a well-worn device of the imperialists and colonialists.

That is why the imperialists are also pur-

suing the policy of dividing our country into "two Koreas" for good.

We will never tolerate any attempt to split our people into two because we have been living as a homogeneous nation through history.

This time Comrade President has affirmed on many occasions that he will, in the future, too, oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and do everything to support and encourage the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a great encouragement to our people.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Korea and Yugoslavia have fought shoulder to shoulder for the common cause of the international working class and the oppressed nations, as socialist countries adhering to independence and as members of the Non-Alignment.

At the talks and conversations held on several occasions by now we have exchanged very useful opinions on a number of questions now confronting the international communist and working-class movements and the non-aligned movement and other international problems of common concern, the question of strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two countries and the question of Korea's reunification, and reached an unbreakable agreement.

We have made a firm promise to expand and develop in future the friendship and cooperation between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples in all of the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields and make greater joint efforts to strengthen and develop the international communist and working-class movements and the non-aligned movement.

Our visit to your country in 1975 and your present visit to our country are striking proof that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are in full bloom, and they will go down as the most brilliant event in the history of brotherly friendship between our two peoples.

This constitutes a great contribution to promoting the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world who stand for independence.

We are extremely happy that the visit of Comrade President to our country is registering successes.

Our people will continue to fight with vigour for the final victory of the cause of class emancipation, national liberation and human liberation in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the international working class, with the non-aligned peoples, with the progressive peoples of Europe and all peoples of the world advocating independence, and will render an active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, dominationism, racism and Zionism.

In conclusion, at this place where the feeling of welcome is running high in endless waves, I sincerely wish you, our intimate friend Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, to continue to lead the Yugoslav people energetically in good health and achieve still greater success in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of your country.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples!

Long live the solidarity of the peoples of the world advocating independence!

I Wish the Korean People New Successes in the Further Development of the Socialist Society and in the Realization of Their Inalienable Right to the Reunification of Korea in the Conditions of Peace and Independence

Speech of Comrade JOSIP BROZ TITO

At Mass Meeting
(AUGUST 28, 1977)

Esteemed Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Esteemed Comrade Chairman of the Pyong-
yang City People's Committee,
Dear citizens of Pyongyang,

Allow me to thank you most cordially for
this very friendly mark of attention.

I wish in particular to thank you, Comrade
President Kim Il Sung, for your very kind
words addressed to our country and to the
peoples of Yugoslavia, as well as to me per-
sonally.

I also address my warmest thanks to all
the citizens of Pyongyang, whose honorary
citizen I have become today, for the unfor-
gettable expressions of friendship extended

to us at every step.

I warmly greet all the participants in this
magnificent gathering, all those who will
take part in this—I am convinced—very
beautiful performance we are going to see.
To all participants, in particular to the
youngest ones, I express our feelings of deep
gratitude for the trouble they took to present
in such a colourful and symbolic way the
struggle and socialist construction in our
two countries, as well as our friendship.

For all of us this is a memorable experien-
ce, which confirms the deep mutual respect
and genuine friendship existing between the
peoples of our two independent, socialist and

non-aligned countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to con-
vey to you all the most cordial greetings
from the citizens of our capital city Belgrade
and from all our peoples.

We are well acquainted with the diligence
of one million of your capital's inhabitants
and the outstanding successes that you have
recorded in the construction of the new and
modern Pyongyang. Even during this brief
stay of ours, we have been able to acquaint
ourselves in part with the results of your
staunch work and I am indeed pleased to
state that we are highly impressed with all
that you have accomplished.

We know that Pyongyang was totally
destroyed during the war, levelled to the
ground, and that you had to rebuild every-
thing with immense difficulties in the pro-
cess. You have built indeed a beautiful and
a modern city, with magnificent buildings,
wide boulevards, schools, hospitals. We see
that your city also has a strong industrial
base and good facilities for a further all-
round development. You may rightly be
proud of your achieved results. Therefore, I
wish to express our appreciation and our
sympathies to the working class and to all
the citizens of Pyongyang for their efforts
and working enthusiasm with which they
have been building their happy future.

We very well know—since after our
victorious revolution we had to begin liter-
ally from scratch—that all this is a result of
self-sacrifice and dedicated work of your
working people, of your working class, the
leadership and constant care of President
Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Ko-
rea.

All you have done is therefore so close and
understandable to us since our capital city
Belgrade was also heavily demolished in the
war. Already in the first attack and air
raids, Hitler's invaders destroyed much of
what we had. But they could neither crush
nor stifle the heroic spirit of resistance of the
freedom-loving Belgrade and of other cities
and villages all over our country.

Our whole country was ruined during the
war. Although in addition to material dam-
age we also suffered extensive human losses,
after the war we became even stronger and
more united, more resolute to follow the
road of socialist development and indepen-
dence, to safeguard and consolidate the
achievements of our revolution.

We have come to visit your beautiful coun-
try guided by sincere wishes to contribute,
for our part, to the promotion of the friendly
co-operation between our peoples. We are
sincerely glad to see that this co-operation
and friendship between our two countries is
being strengthened day-in day-out. All this
has been accomplished through patient work,
profound mutual respect for independence
and equality. Besides the closeness of our
liberation and revolutionary struggle in the
past, we are also linked together by our
devotion to socialism and non-alignment. By
our adherence to the movement of non-align-
ed countries, we have been rendering a
great contribution to independence of peoples
and countries, to development of new, more
just political and economic international
relations, to the cause of progress and peace
in the world.

Today no one will contradict the fact that
the world needs peace. But there will be, nor
can there be, a genuine peace unless the pro-
blems besetting the international community
are resolved, unless existing hotbeds of
crises are extinguished and the flare-ups of
new ones prevented. It is for this reason that
we extend full support to all peoples fight-
ing for freedom and independence, for peace
and progress in the world.

Allow me, dear comrades and friends, to
thank you once again for this magnificent
performance. At the same time I wish you
new successes in the further development of
the socialist society, in the further assertion
of the Democratic People's Republic of Ko-
rea and, above all, in the realization of the
inalienable right of your people to the reuni-
fication of Korea in the conditions of peace
and independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I
extend our most beautiful wishes to Comrade
President Kim Il Sung on his birthday an-
niversary celebrated this year.

His name is inseparably linked with your
achievements in the struggle for your na-
tional liberation and overall changes, for
socialism and national reunification.

May the Democratic People's Republic of
Korea continue to prosper in all areas and to
register further progress.

Long live the friendship and co-operation
between the Socialist Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea!

Joint Communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from August 24 to August 30, 1977.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers'

Party of Korea, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Director of its Department of International Affairs; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Kim Ik Hyon, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Li Jong Mok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Deputy Director of the Department of International Affairs of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Comrade Chong Gwang Sun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present on the Yugoslav side were Comrade Stane Dolanc, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Veljko Milatovic, President of the Presidency of the

Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Comrade Milos Minic, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Aleksandar Grlickov, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia; Comrade Emil Ludviger, Member of the Federal Executive Council and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Comrade Tode Vardziski, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Berislav Badurina, Chief of the Presidential Office of the Republic; Comrade Dusan Vujatovic, Deputy Federal Secretary for National Defence; Comrade Vladislav Obradovic, Director of the International Department of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency; Comrade Blazo Mandic, Press Adviser to the President of the Republic; Comrade Milivoje Maksic, Foreign Policy Adviser to the President of the Republic; and Comrade Dusan Gaspari, Department Director of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The talks proceeded in a very cordial, comradely and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of complete mutual respect and understanding. This characterizes the friendly relations between the two Heads of State and two countries.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito and the members of his delegation visited a number of objects in the capital, Pyongyang, and its suburbs.

The Korean people accorded exceptionally warm welcome and hospitality to Comrade President Josip Broz Tito and his associates. This marks an expression of the friendly relations and mutual respect between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia, both socialist countries and members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung and Comrade President Josip Broz Tito exchanged wide-range views on ways and means for further promoting the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and

on the important international issues.

Both sides reached a unanimity of views on the matters discussed.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung informed Comrade President Josip Broz Tito of the socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the present development of the situation in the Korean peninsula and the initiatives undertaken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at bringing about the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito, on his part, informed Comrade President Kim Il Sung of the socialist construction in Yugoslavia and the ongoing activities in preparation for the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito highly appraised the brilliant successes the Korean people have achieved in political development as well as in the development of the economy and culture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence with the Juche idea as their guiding compass.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito also renewed his full support for the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification initiated by Comrade President Kim Il Sung and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause for national reunification.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito condemned the imperialists and the south Korean authorities for their "two Koreas" plot designed to perpetuate the division of Korea, expressed unreserved support to the just struggle of the south Korean people for democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and contended that all foreign troops stationed in south Korea, the major stumbling-block to Korea's reunification, should withdraw at the earliest possible date.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung warmly congratulated the Yugoslav people on their shining successes made in the building of the socialist society based on self-management under the leadership of the League of

Communists of Yugoslavia headed by their leader Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Comrade President Kim Il Sung welcomed and expressed firm solidarity with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for its struggle to establish new relations of equality based on independence on the international scene and for its contribution to the active promotion of the Non-Alignment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, expressed satisfaction over the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two Parties and two countries developing very successfully in the common interests of the two peoples and in conformity with world peace, progress and the cause of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia in June, 1975 and met Comrade Josip Broz Tito; this was a historical occasion of developing anew the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The two Heads of State pointed out that there exist conditions and readiness for raising in future to a still higher level the all-round relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides affirmed that the continuous and rapid development of economy, science and technology of the two countries opens new possibilities in further expanding the mutual cooperation.

Both sides noted that the work of the recently set up Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Affairs between the two countries constitutes substantial initial successes in that direction and stressed the necessity to work continuously on further expanding and developing the economic and in particular the scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides, with special emphasis on the

significance of the cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and between the social organizations of the two countries in developing the relations between the two countries as a whole, assessed as positive the past cooperation between the two Parties and recognized the need for its further intensification.

The two Heads of State stressed that the world is undergoing tremendous changes in the direction of victories of socialism and national liberation movement and noted that the progressive forces fighting for the strengthening of national independence, for sovereignty, for the democratization of international relations, and for equitable participation of all countries in just settlement of outstanding international political and economic problems are playing an ever greater role.

Both sides also expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in some areas of the world, especially in the African regions and over the growing tendencies and attempts to preserve by force and pressure the existing inequitable political and economic relations.

Today the policies of imperialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism and all forms of oppression and exploitation constitute main danger to peace and independence, equality of people and social progress.

The two Heads of State stressed that the Non-Aligned Movement is an independent political force of our times which is playing an ever greater role in the struggle for peace and security, equitable cooperation and the implementation of more just system of international political and economic relations and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and dominationism and all forms of aggression and interference, subordination and inequality, and is giving more important influence over the world policy.

Today various forces of domination in the world are giving pressure by different forms and ways on the non-aligned countries and try to divide them and weaken the unity of their Movement in order to subordinate them.

The two Heads of State stressed the need for safeguarding and cementing the unity of

the non-aligned countries and for strengthening their role in solving the international problems and reaffirmed their readiness to invest their efforts together with the other non-aligned countries to thwart all attempts of breaking up the Non-Aligned Movement.

Both sides pointed out that differences and existing problems among the non-aligned countries should be solved in amicable and peaceful way in accordance with the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement based on mutual respect and equality and in conformity with the principles of unity and interests of individual countries and Non-Aligned Movement as a whole.

The two Heads of State expressed their determination to make an invariable active contribution to implementing the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States held in Colombo and the resolution of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi.

Both sides, emphasizing the indispensability of establishing a new international economic order based on equality and respect for the interests of all countries, resolutely advocated the free exercise of the sovereign right of the developing countries over their own natural resources, a more equitable distribution of the world income and the fulfilment of conditions for the faster independent development of these countries.

Both sides insisted that the non-aligned and developing countries should strengthen the economic and technical ties and cooperation between them which will contribute to their more rapid development and social progress.

Expressing concern over the stepped up arms race, which is assuming unprecedented proportions the two Heads of State pointed out the necessity of an increased activity of the non-aligned countries so that the Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament might contribute to curbing the arms race and adopting an action programme which will prescribe the principles and guidelines for the initiation of a process of genuine disarmament.

The two Heads of State reviewed the situation in various parts of the world.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with

the peoples in Asia who are fighting against aggression and interference by the imperialists and all forms of domination and inequality and for the independent political and economic development of their respective countries.

The two Heads of State considered that the tense situation in the Middle East is the result of an aggressive policy of Israel backed by the imperialists.

The Middle East crisis can be overcome only on the conditions of the Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, of the ensurance of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries of this area and the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to the establishment of an independent state.

Both sides emphasized the importance of the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the Arab peoples in the struggle for a just and durable solution of the Middle East question.

The two Heads of State underlined the necessity of bringing the process of decolonization to its end and contended an immediate elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa.

Both sides expressed their resolute support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for their early accession to complete freedom and independence.

The two Heads of State resolutely called for strict adherence to independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the non-aligned policy of the African countries and for the complete realization of the right of the African people to decide their internal affairs freely and independently without any foreign interference.

Both sides, reviewing the current trends in Europe, pointed out the necessity to continue the endeavours aimed at peace, security, equal cooperation and the relaxation of tension in Europe and stressed that peace in this area would make contribution to the cause of peace in the Mediterranean area and in the world in general.

The two sides expressed their support to the Latin American peoples in their struggle

to safeguard the full national sovereignty, to strengthen their economic independence and to oppose the outside interference.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, reviewed the situation and developments in the international workers and communist movements, and progressive movement as a whole.

Both sides assessed that socialism has become a world trend and that the struggle for socialism is waged by the Communist and Workers' parties and other progressive forces on a very broad front on the basis of full independence and autonomy.

The variety of ways and forms in which the working class, Communist and Workers' parties and other progressive forces have been conducting their struggle for social transformation and the building of a socialist society are the result of different historical and political and economic circumstances prevailing in individual countries.

Both sides affirmed that the working class, Communist and Workers' parties and other progressive forces and movements are entitled to determine the ways of their struggle to establish new socio-political and economic relations independently without any outside interference and that they are responsible for their revolutionary practice to their working class and people of their country.

Both sides stressed the necessity of strengthening the cooperation between the Communist and Workers' parties and all the progressive forces on the principles of independence, equality, non-interference and the free choice of the roads of their own development and responsibility to their own people and working class.

The two Heads of State recognized that the differences between individual parties and countries should not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation.

Proceeding from these principles the Workers' Party of Korea and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia will, in the future, too,

work towards strengthening equitable relations in the international communist movement and working class movement and the development of the cooperation with all the Communist and Workers' parties, Socialist and other progressive parties and movements on the basis of maintaining independence.

The two Heads of State expressed satisfaction over the results of the current visit and the talks held in Pyongyang and expressed the confidence that the cooperative relations between the two countries will be deepened in the spirit of friendship, mutual understanding and respect.

Both sides pointed out that the official friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and the talks held between Comrade President Kim Il Sung and Comrade President Josip Broz Tito marked very important occasions which made powerful contributions to further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and greatly contributed to peace, security, equal international cooperation and in particular, the cause of the Non-Aligned Movement and promotion of the cooperation among the Communist and Workers' parties and progressive forces.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to him and his associates during his visit.

Comrade President Josip Broz Tito invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to visit the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

This invitation has been accepted with thanks.

Pyongyang, August 29, 1977

A Landmark in Development of Friendly Relations between Peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia

At the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official friendship visit to our country from August 24 to 30, 1977.

During their stay in our country, Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his party were accorded exceptionally warm welcome and hospitality by our people everywhere they went.

The streets of the capital and the square and the Pyongyang airport greeting the goodwill mission of Yugoslav people were in welcome attire.

The portraits of the great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito, a close friend of the Korean people, were set up at the place of honour in the airport. They were flanked by the slogans: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito!"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly greeted the guests at the airport.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung exchanged a hearty handshake with Comrade Josip Broz Tito and warmly hugged him, and greeted the Yugoslav guests accompanying him amid the resounding playing of the welcome music, the enthusiastic cheers of *manse* (hurrah) of thousands of welcomers and innumerable balloons floating high in the sky.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport to welcome Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Along the route extending scores of ri hundreds of thousands of working Pyongyangites warmly welcomed the guests, raising ringing cheers and singing the song of friendship and solidarity between the peoples

of Korea and Yugoslavia which were formed through the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed struggle and which are daily strengthening and developing under the banner of independence.

Their welcome reached its zenith on Kim Il Sung Square.

Thousands of artists and people accorded a fervent welcome to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, singing the song of friendship and solidarity and dancing parasol and fan dances.

On the square, Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee, together with Heroes of the Republic, presented a statuette of an anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Then artists offered an ornamental silver sword, a symbol of the guardian of happiness and safety, to Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

A grand Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Moranbong Stadium on August 28 to welcome Comrade Josip Broz Tito, which showed the warm friendly feelings of the Korean people towards the Yugoslav people.

The portraits of the great leader of our Party and people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito were set up with due respect in the middle of the mass meeting place, and they were flanked by slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito!"

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Josip Broz Tito appeared on the platform, thunderous cheers of *manse* of more than 100,000 people burst forth and hundreds of fireworks were fired, presenting a scene of a flower garden in the sky.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the meeting.

Then the title of honorary citizen of Pyongyang was awarded to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, an intimate friend of our people.

Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, gave a certificate of honorary citizen of Pyongyang and a congratulatory banner in the name of the mass meeting to Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Next, Comrade Josip Broz Tito addressed the meeting.

The mass meeting was followed by the grand mass gymnastics "Song of Korea" performed by 50,000 school boys and girls in Pyongyang.

The mass meeting and the mass gymnastics powerfully demonstrated the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia fighting for the common cause under the banner of independence.

On August 25, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet in welcome of the visit of Comrade Josip Broz Tito to our country.

The banquet was addressed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the sentiments of comradely friendship.

There was a music and dance performance of Pyongyang artists on August 27 and a song and dance performance of kindergarten children on August 26, in honour of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

During his visit Comrade Josip Broz Tito paid a courtesy call on the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the latter made a return call on the former.

During their visit Comrade Josip Broz Tito and his party inspected a number of establishments in and around Pyongyang, the capital.

On the morning of August 25 Comrade Josip Broz Tito laid a wreath before the Monument to the Fallen People's Army.

On August 26 Comrade Josip Broz Tito, together with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, inspected beautiful Lake Yonpung-ho, one of the big man-made lakes in our country.

That day the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung hosted a luncheon and a dinner in honour of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers'

Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in a very warm, comradely and friendly atmosphere and in the spirit of complete mutual respect and understanding. The talks showed the close relations between two Heads of State and between the two countries.

At the talks the two Heads of State exchanged widerange views on ways and means for further promoting the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and on the important international issues and reached a unanimity of views on the matters discussed.

During the visit there were a ceremony for awarding the title of Hero of the DPRK to Comrade Josip Broz Tito and a ceremony for awarding the highest order of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

On the evening of August 29 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung entertained Comrade Josip Broz Tito at a farewell banquet in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with the feeling of comradely friendship.

On August 30 Comrade Josip Broz Tito who had been on an official friendship visit to our country left the Pyongyang airport full of the feeling of friendship towards the Yugoslav people by special plane after successfully concluding his itinerary in our country.

On August 29 a joint communique was published between the DPRK and the SFRY.

The official friendship visit to our country of Comrade Josip Broz Tito at the invitation of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the talks held during his visit marked a milestone which added a new chapter to the history of fraternal friendship between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia and made an important contribution to the development of the world progressive people's common cause and the non-alignment movement. They also convincingly demonstrated the justness and indestructible vitality of the independent idea and line.

Revolutionary Programme for National Liberation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, wrote an immortal classic "The Tasks of Korean Communists" in the crucible of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle. This work was published in *Sogwang*, an organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA), on November 10, 1937. This year we greet the 40th anniversary of its publication.

In his work, the great leader scientifically analyzed the prevailing internal and external situation of the Korean revolution and the struggle of the world's oppressed people and fully elucidated the ideas, theory and strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution according to his immortal Juche idea.

After the start of the Sino-Japanese War, the Japanese imperialists desperately launched large-scale offensives against the KPRA and frantically attempted to destroy the revolutionary organizations and intensified the repression and atrocious murder of our people as never before.

At this very critical moment to our nation, all the renegades from the revolution, such as the national reformists, Right and "Left" opportunists and sectarian-flunkeys, threw off their masks and collaborated overtly with the Japanese imperialist aggressors and became pro-Japanese lackeys and began to betray the nation.

This situation set the Korean Communists the heavy historic task of awakening the people and saving the country and the nation.

The revolutionary genius Comrade Kim Il Sung fully grasped the subjective and objective requirements of the revolution and gave scientific answers to the theoretical and practical problems raised by the Korean revolution, the national-liberation struggle in colonies and the world revolution as a whole. In his work, the great leader first scientifically clarified the tasks and nature of the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...the basic tasks of the Korean revolution at the present stage are to carry out the task of the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution to overthrow Japanese imperialist colonial rule and regain our lost country and, at the same time, to fulfil the task of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution to eliminate feudal relations and pave the way for the country's development on democratic lines." ("On Juche in Our Revolution," Eng. ed., Vol. I, pp. 43-4.)

The great leader made clear why the struggle against Japanese imperialism and the struggle against feudalism should be waged as an integral whole in the Korean revolution and reclarified our country's revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

He said that the main targets of the Korean revolution were the Japanese imperialist forces of aggression and the pro-Japanese landlords, comprador capitalists, traitors to the nation and pro-Japanese bureaucrats who were serving as faithful stooges for the Ja-

panese imperialists and fawning on and kowtowing to them. He stated that the motive forces of the Korean revolution comprised the broad anti-imperialist democratic forces—the workers, peasants, youth, students, intellectuals and petty bourgeois—and that national capitalists and religious people with a conscience could also participate in the anti-imperialist struggle.

He thereby enabled our people to know clearly who were the enemy, isolate the enemy of the revolution to the maximum, bring all the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal forces over to the side of the revolution and ensure the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces.

In his work, he scientifically elucidated the situation, place and role of all classes and sections which could join the revolution and said that the working class was the leading class in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the peasantry was its reliable ally, and the working class and the peasantry were the main forces of the revolution.

He scientifically expounded the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

He said that the primary task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was to overthrow the Japanese imperialists and the reactionary forces who allied themselves with them and that it should be followed up by abolishing all the social and economic relations on which the Japanese imperialists and their accomplices relied in all branches of politics, the economy and culture and firmly establishing a new, progressive democratic system so as to make sure that the old system would never be revived.

Saying that the foremost task following the defeat of the Japanese imperialist aggressors was to set up a democratic government in our country, he put forward the original idea of a people's democratic government, a new type of working-class power.

Speaking of two forms of democratic power, he stated that the power the Korean people should establish after the overthrow of Japanese imperialism was a people's democratic power coming under the category of proletarian power, i.e., a democratic power

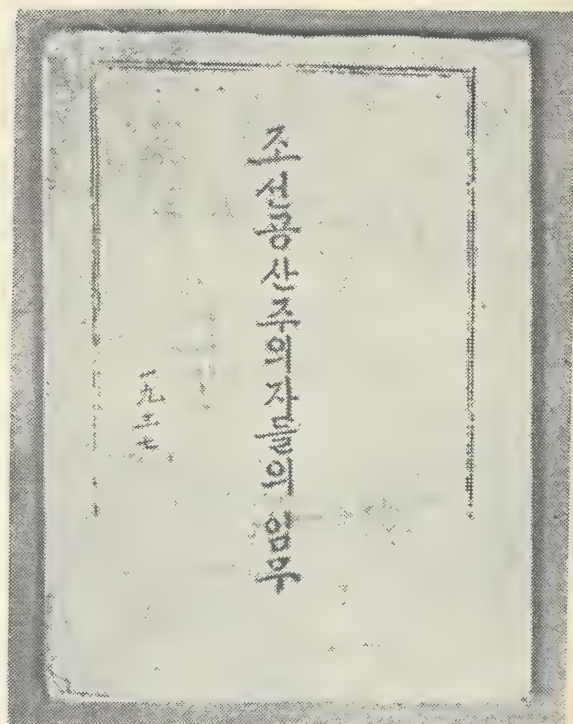
led by the working class.

He taught that after the establishment of this power the Korean people should rely on it in carrying out agrarian reform, nationalization of key industries and other democratic reforms and that the most important thing here was to wipe out the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism root and branch.

In the work, he advanced the idea of uninterrupted revolution, meaning that the revolution should be continued even after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in his work, said that the immediate tasks of the Korean Communists were to broaden and step up the anti-Japanese armed struggle and lead it to victory, thus splendidly accomplishing the sacred task of national liberation, and clarified the necessity of armed struggle in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and set forth a strategic and tactical policy to further develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Immortal classic "The Tasks of Korean Communists"



He made it clear again that armed struggle was the decisive means for defeating the counterrevolutionary armed forces and completing the cause of national liberation, the main stream and highest form of the national-liberation movement which would bring about an upsurge in the overall revolutionary struggle.

He said that in order to broaden and intensify the anti-Japanese armed struggle, it was necessary to further strengthen the KPRA politico-ideologically and militarily and step up its military and political activities, extend the armed struggle deep into the homeland, and, in combination with it, organize a nationwide war of resistance.

In his work, he explained the place and importance of the national united front movement in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and a strategic and tactical policy to expand and develop it, and taught that the Korean Communists should press forward the anti-Japanese national united front movement energetically on a nationwide scale, firmly establish their leadership over the whole united front movement, correctly implement the revolutionary mass line and the class line and rally all the patriotic forces which they could unite, and attain the unity and cohesion of the ranks.

The great leader pointed out the tasks and ways to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces. He said that to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces was the proletarian internationalist duty and an important guarantee for strengthening the world revolutionary forces, isolating the Japanese imperialists internationally and consolidating the Korean revolutionary forces. He set forth the policy of further expanding and strengthening the anti-imperialist united front with the Chinese people and defending the Soviet Union.

Besides, he expounded an original policy of party building and the main tasks of the Korean Communists to execute it. He stress-

ed once again that in order to push forward more vigorously the nationwide organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party, it was necessary to expand party organizations in the KPRA, the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and the revolutionary mass organizations, unite the Communists under a unified organizational system and train a large number of best sons and daughters of workers and peasants as revolutionary nuclei in the practical revolutionary struggle, and to wage a continued and thoroughgoing struggle against sectarianism and equip the party members and the KPRA men with the line and strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution to ensure the unity of thought and will of the ranks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the immortal Juche idea, said that first and foremost the Communists had to maintain a firm independent position in order to carry out successfully the revolutionary tasks confronting them and that no matter how strong the support of the international revolutionary forces, it was impossible to lead the revolution to victory if they failed to maintain an independent position, and emphasized that they had to complete without fail the historic cause of national liberation with a firm independent position.

This immortal classic was a great revolutionary programme which lit up the path of the Korean revolution and led the Korean people to a brilliant victory in the national-liberation struggle with the bright rays of the Juche idea.

It is a historic document which fully clarified the strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle at a time when international fascism was stepping up its reactionary offensives on a worldwide scale and made a lasting contribution to the development of the national-liberation struggle in colonies and the world revolutionary movement as a whole.

KIM IL SUNG: The Architect of Juche

By R.K. Karanjia
Editor-in-Chief
Blitz Publications, Bombay, India

The 65th birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung, the immortal leader, liberator and ideologue of the Korean people, is a world event which oppressed humanity everywhere will celebrate with joy, pride and inspiration. In his 65 eventful years, this colossus of the Third World, has initiated and led many revolutions after liberating the Korean people from Japanese occupation and saving them from the American aggression which followed. And yet, I have seldom encountered a more human and modest personality among the many great revolutionaries I have had the good fortune to know.

I met President Kim Il Sung during a brief visit to Pyongyang, in 1975. It was on the occasion of his birthday celebrations; and as the President was, immediately thereafter, due to leave for Peking on an important mission, I had little hope of securing an interview. I was, therefore, surprised to receive, on the last day of my visit, a call from his Presidential Palace inviting me to a meeting. What most impressed me was the austere simplicity both of the leader and of his environment. He not only made very cordial and knowledgeable enquiries about India, my family and the journals and other organisations with which I was connected, and my impressions of Korea, but went on to express, repeatedly, his sincere regrets that he was not able to entertain me to a relaxed luncheon or dinner because he had been so busy with the state affairs and was leaving for Peking on the night of the interview itself.

So began the long and rewarding dialogue during which President Kim Il Sung answered, in detail, every question projecting the many-splendoured multi-revolutions in which he had participated with the Korean people, finally to ascribe their glory and success to the magical philosophy of Juche, or self-reliance, of which he has become a symbol and portent for the developing world.

The anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution of the Korean people under President Kim Il Sung's matchless leadership cleared the country in 1945 of the Japanese invaders and their fascist occupation. The liberation was, however, only the beginning of Korea's greater struggles and torments; for no sooner had the Japanese been thrown out than the Americans stepped in with the most ruthless aggression designed to wipe out Korea's hard-won independence. General

MacArthur, the self-styled "Napoleon of the East," had reckoned, however, without his redoubtable host at Pyongyang. President Kim Il Sung proved himself as a great military strategist, as a revolutionary fighter, with the result that Korea emerged as postwar history's first iron bastion which shattered the American might and exploded the myth of US military invincibility.

The defeat of the Yankees did not end the travails of this small but fiercely independent nation. Korea was bombed "back to the Stone Age," according to the American boast. I have seen photographs in Pyongyang's Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial which prove that, literally, nothing was left standing in the capital and other cities of the young Republic. Worse still, the country was divided, under American military occupation.

The backbreaking task of total reconstruction of the land and rehabilitation of its people had, therefore, to be undertaken with the introduction of socialist philosophy and solutions in the northern half; thereafter, the more difficult imperative of reunification of the forcibly divided nation had to be put through. The task seemed stupendous, even impossible, but President Kim Il Sung succeeded in galvanising his countrymen in a stupendous reconstruction-cum-reunification effort.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in just about two decades, has been transformed into a self-reliant, solvent, vibrant nation. To appreciate this miracle one has to go back to the life and teachings of the great Korean leader and, particularly, the ideology, philosophy and technology responsible for the triumph of backward, colonial war-shattered people over the forces of feudalism and imperialism. Korea is a monument to the glory of socialism. Yet, Korean socialism has its unique motivation and quality. When I put this issue to my host, President Kim Il Sung summed up in one pithy word: JUCHE.

What does Juche stand for? What is this mantra or magical power which has transformed yesterday's bombed and blasted inferno into today's paradise for the people? President Kim Il Sung lost no time in explaining the secret of the Korean miracle and its motive force, saying Juche means that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are the motive force, also, of the re-

volution and construction.

Simple and ordinary working masses, if only they are raised to revolutionary awareness, can create a really prodigious force and carry out the revolution by their own efforts under any adverse and arduous conditions.

It means that revolution neither can be exported nor imported, and likewise cannot be fabricated by one nation for the benefit of another.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves. Therefore, the people of each country should solve all the problems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands, in the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country."

The Koreans were the first people to taste the poison of Japanese fascism. The jackboots of the Jap militarists had trampled upon Asians long before the Nazi hordes went berserk in Europe; but the brave people of Korea under the command of General Kim Il Sung withdrew to the mountains and carried on a people's war against the invader, which culminated in the ultimate defeat and surrender of the Japanese.

Soon after the Japanese had left the Americans came in. In the murderous war initiated by the Yanks in the early fifties, the enemy tried to bomb Korea to complete destruction.

Not a single building, bridge, canal nor a living thing escaped the fury of their mad bombing squads. It was a war to instill terror in the hearts of the poor country involved and serve a warning to the entire developing world: if they dare to stand up on their own legs, develop their own resources and do not let oppressors oppress them, they should be prepared for the heavens to open, raining death and destruction upon them: thus millions of tons of explosives were poured on Korea. Nothing was allowed to stand in the entire land. The nation was reduced to ashes. It was, literally, thrown back to the Stone Age. It was a disastrous situation and seemingly irreparable, but the self-reliance born of the Juche ideology brought about its reincarnation.

Inspired by the idea of Juche that the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction, the Koreans began to rebuild their future with almost their bare hands. They rooted out the capitalist elements and introduced co-operative farming. Socialist industrialization was carried out, while revolution was ushered in arts, education and all aspects of human endeavour.

The results are there to see for anybody who has the eye. North Korea is a mountainous land, but the peo-

ple have torn out fields from the hills. Rice paddies and orchards dot the hillside in beautiful green terraces to an extent that today north Korea not only feeds its people adequately, but also has a surplus for export.

Industrially, great strides have been made in building up an iron and steel and a salt-based chemical industry. From limestone they have made fibres to clothe their people. They have never despaired for lack of resources. The ideology of Juche enables them to turn misfortune into good fortune, and destruction into construction. It is the people who are the most important element in a nation's history; and the Koreans with their Juche have proved this truth to the hilt. There are no unemployed left, nor any illiterates, beggars or vagabonds. Medical aid is free and available to all. Education is universal and is combined with labour. Korea has the distinction of being the first and only tax-free country in the world. All this and more, thanks to their Juche doctrine.

I left Korea convinced that this doctrine of self-reliance could be the only basis of development and growth for poor and backward countries.

The imperialist world of the West is rich only because it loots the raw materials of the poor world and appropriates the surplus value for itself. The poor countries are supplying to the rich most of the materials, metals and energy as also agricultural raw materials. The poor can, therefore, do without the rich, while the rich need the poor because they are rich only because they rob the poor of the fruits of their labour. Once this basic truth seeps into the consciousness of all underdeveloped countries there will be a qualitative change in the politics of the world.

Without a revolutionary theory there cannot be a revolution. Juche can be the spark which starts the prairie fire of a people's revolution. Once this truth of self-reliance is grasped, the theory becomes a material force which will transform social conditions. The October revolution started the process of imperialism rolling downhill. The process is continuing and was crowned by the ringing victories of the peoples of Korea, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia over US imperialism.

But people are awakening to exploitation everywhere. Taking to guns, they are on the path of Juche of self-reliance.

Here comes the relevance and force of the Juche doctrine projected by President Kim Il Sung.

Juche has demonstrated how the poor of the world can stand on this rock of self-reliance to make the colonialists and exploiters tremble and vanish. To this consummation, which today unites the majority of people who belong to the developing world, we—President Kim Il Sung and myself—raised and drank the last toast of delicious Korean wine as I bade farewell to my host at Pyongyang.

PUPO SEACULTURE FARM

Our country established fine seaculture farms, big and small, properly using favourable natural-geographical conditions for the development of seaculture.

One of such is the Chollima Pupo Seaculture Enterprise in Kangryong County in South Hwanghae Province.

The Pupo seaculture farm stretching far and wide in the West Sea is widely known for its tangle production.

High-quality tangle is mass-produced at the farm every year and is sent to other places of the country and other countries.

In the pre-liberation days our marine resources were drained as a result of the Japanese imperialists' colonial plunder and our seaculture had nothing to speak of.

Only after the country's liberation our seaculture began to make new, rapid progress under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.



Boundless is the joy of seaculture farmers who have overfulfilled their daily plan assignments

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Fishery workers should extensively organize seaculture and radically improve its methods to produce more brown seaweed, tangle, trepang, clam, oyster, laver and so on."

The great leader has paid deep attention to the work to protect and propagate the country's marine resources and explore and use all of them and to artificially cultivate and increase them. He cared to make large capital investments especially in seaculture and guided our people to conduct this work through a mass movement.

The Pupo Seaculture Enterprise was established and developed under the concern of the great leader.

One day in November 1958, he sent the precious seeds of tangle to Pupo to make our people eat more tangle.

Seed tangles produced by this farm are sent to other seaculture farms of the country.

Today tangle is raised in a big way also at the seaculture enterprises in Ongjin, Pyonghwa and Kumipo around Pupo.

The Pupo Seaculture Enterprise cultivates not only tangle but also laver and shellfishes.

The workers and technicians of the enterprise created more beds and introduced many advanced cultivating methods to steadily increase the production of sea foods.

They gather hundreds of tons of tangle per *chongbo* and will double per-tangle yield in the near future.

Pupo tangles taste sweet, and some of them are more than 10 metres long and 50 centimetres wide.

The material-technical base of the enterprise is growing stronger and the number of technicians is increasing.

The workers and technicians of the enterprise are working harder to thoroughly execute the teaching of

the great leader on further developing the fishing industry.

They are vigorously carrying on the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement.

They fulfilled their sea food production assignments for this year at 101 per cent as of the end of June.

Not resting on their laurels, they are striving to further intensify seaculture, improve seeds, make cultivating means and structures lighter and permanent and mechanize more cultivating operations.

Our seaculture is making steady, rapid progress under the sagacious guidance of the great leader. It has a brighter future.

In the near future, new, more modern and larger seaculture farms will appear on the east and west coasts and the growing needs of the population for sea foods will be met fully.

Ko Myong Un

The well-appointed tangle nursery



"Conference of Overseas Koreans' Movement for Democracy" Held

Representatives of various strata of compatriots of south Korean origin residing in different countries of the world assembled in Tokyo, Japan, and had a "Conference of Overseas Koreans' Movement for Democracy" for three days from 12 to 14 August.

The Conference was attended by delegates from various countries and region—Japan, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Denmark, West Germany, Australia, Hong Kong, Brazil, France and Britain—and "Mindan"-line compatriots in Japan.

It formed the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and National Reunification" ("Hanmin-yon"), a unified organization of compatriots of south

Korean origin residing abroad desirous of the overthrow of the "Yushin" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland.

The conference adopted the programme, inaugural declaration and rules of the Union and published an "Appeal to All the Compatriots at Home and Abroad."

It decided to set up a permanent body of the Union, elected Chairmen and Chief Secretary and adopted its resolution.

It issued a statement denouncing the agents of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for storming into the conference hall and running riot to break it up.

Inaugural Declaration of "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and National Reunification"

Today south Korea is in grim situation: there are people but not human rights, the nation but not dignity, and territory but not reunification. We who have been concerned about this reality in different parts abroad, discussed today a great program for national salvation, formed the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and National Reunification," representing the general will of the one million compatriots abroad and hereby solemnly proclaim its historical inauguration to the whole world.

The greatest distress that the south Korean people are undergoing in the tragedy of territorial division is the rampage of the Pak dictatorship and the lack of democracy.

Democracy is the common ideal of humanity and the highest value of modern politics.

But, in south Korea the power of despotic generalissimo is holding sway on the ruins of the democratic constitutional government in which democracy exists only in flowery words in the text of the Constitution and the people are not ensured even the minimum freedom and right to existence.

The Pak regime is pursuing only a flunkeyist policy and, conducting even the international bribing

operations, is ushering the foreign forces into south Korea and begging for foreign loans running into tens of billions of *won*, in an attempt to maintain the dictatorial power repressing the people.

The tragedy of permanent division is also hanging heavily over this freezing point of democracy, independence and self-determination.

Due to the continuation of the division the fellow countrymen are being split into different nations and the barrier of the truce line is being frozen into a hateful border line.

As we have a divided homeland, not a reunified one, we compatriots abroad, too, have lost the homogeneity of a single nation and are divided by two nationalities in an alien land, denied a treatment due overseas nationals of an independent and sovereign state and cannot travel freely to the north and the south of the homeland which we long for.

The Pak regime, the big powers supporting it and the forces following them are trying hard to perpetuate the partition of our territory and create two Koreas.

Under this deplorable situation in which the annual rings of the division are increasing in number with

the lapse of time, even nuclear weapons wanted by none of the nation have been introduced and the danger of devastating the beautiful land in which our fellow countrymen will live for ever generation after generation and making the whole nation the victim of a nuclear war is increasing.

Indeed, the reality of the homeland is rigorous and grim. Our nation, which has existed for 5,000 years, is bruised by the dictatorship, trampled down under subjugation and cries over the division, undergoing the greatest distress in its history. How can we only look at and deplore with folded arms this miserable state of affairs in the homeland from alien lands!

The stark reality of the homeland today behooves us to establish a new view on the situation and unite all the patriotic forces to surmount the difficult situation without delay.

The inauguration of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy and National Reunification" is a compliance to this supreme order of the nation and a reply to the imperative request of history.

Proudly calling itself a crystallization of ardent patriotism and conscience and a mouthpiece of the desire, rights and interests of the entire compatriots abroad, embracing all the democrats and compatriots abroad who devote themselves to the great cause of the nation, the Union wants to assume the mission of a standard-bearer in realizing by concerted efforts the cause of anti-dictatorship, democracy, reunification and national salvation.

Its formation is a great, shining event in bringing the movement for democracy and national reunification onto a new plane by knitting together the compatriots abroad into a united force and bringing about a great turning point in unifying the diversified patriotic movements.

The immediate action goal of our Union is to overthrow the Yushin system and establish a democratic coalition government on the basis of democratic constitution order.

The establishment of a democratic system is accompanied by the rejection of the foreign forces patronizing the order of dictatorship.

We will take a determined action against the interference of big powers in the internal affairs of Korea and the dependence of flunkeyists on the foreign forces and for securing the right of the nation to self-determination.

We will never remain an onlooker to the infiltration of Japanese monopoly capital into south Korea, which is aimed at Japanizing south Korea and bringing it into the sphere of influence of Japan.

In particular, we resolutely oppose the south Korea-

Japan economic and military tieup which is being intensified on the pretext of the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

The ultimate action goal of our Union is to realize national reunification, the cherished desire of the nation, on a democratic basis.

Reunification is our supreme mission and ultimate desire.

Our generation who took over one fatherland from the ancestors cannot hand down two Koreas to the generations to come.

We should not play into the hands of big powers and their followers in their plot to create two Koreas but restore the homogeneity of a single nation and reunify the territory.

Reunification should be realized on the principles of the July 4 Joint Statement.

To embody this common charter of the nation for reunification is a right and straight path to territorial reunification.

We will make all our efforts to realize the reunification of the nation overriding the differences in idea, ideal and system.

The unity of the whole nation is most urgent for reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

We will raise high a torch of the nationwide movement for peaceful reunification by uniting all the compatriots abroad who are of the same stock.

We will bend our efforts to the removal of the internal and external factors of hot war on the Korean Peninsula which is becoming a focus of the cold war and a powder-keg in the Far East and bring to life an atmosphere of national harmony between the north and the south.

We will strive to further strengthen cooperation with the peoples of foreign countries where we reside who respect the freedom, independence, sovereignty and equality of the Korean nation and with the international democratic forces to receive their help.

There can be many difficulties in the way of us who are devoting our patriotism to democracy and national salvation.

But, no force on earth can check our grand march towards democracy and national reunification.

Victory belongs to us.

Let us sound the death knell of dictatorship, flunkeyism and division and meet the dawn of democracy and independent reunification.

Long live democracy, national reunification and independence!

Long live democracy in south Korea!

Long live the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland!

Song of the Masses

Excerpts from "Letters from South Korea" Carried in April 1977 Issue of Japanese Magazine "Sekai"

☆

Pak Jung Hi dropped in at the Ministry of Justice during his round of New Year inspection and growled: "Don't make a fuss about liberty and democracy at this moment of national crisis....Ruthlessly penalize anyone who fails to understand what the revitalization means!" No doubt, this baloney too was spouted out of his whimsical politics.

Always behind this kind of outburst is the consideration for the United States. A rumour once flew about that deported Rev. Ogle would come back in the capacity of US Ambassador to south Korea. So, the KCIA operatives hustled about in an effort to sound out that possibility, evoking the derision from many people. Pak has been getting extremely nervous about the attitude of the Carter Administration. He seems to be at a loss what to do, with hitherto maintained relations broken off. The young officials who have returned home from the United States after their service there are said to be now on the decline. A rumour has it that the present Director of the Economic Planning Board was nominated for ambassadorship to the US but this failed to win its agreement. Therefore, veteran diplomat Kim Yong Sik, former Ambassador to Britain who has been kept away from the mainstay of power, is reportedly to be appointed in his stead. Once the ROK-US relations are settled, there will be a wholesale cabinet reshuffle. Pak pins a bigger hope on Japan's role in these undertakings, too. Having lost people's support due to his misrule, he is grovelling in the dirt before Japan and the United States in the hope of retaining his power.

In south Korea a grim struggle is going on to achieve democracy, but it is in dilemma in many a respect. The government is trying to wind up the major political trials at an earlier date. They say that the termination of these trials will be followed by the negotiations with the United States. The KCIA is spreading a rumour that those implicated in the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation may be set free in February. The real aim is still unconfirmed. It seems that Pak

Jung Hi has not yet given a final decision on this matter. Similar rumour is in the air with regard to the four pastors involved in another case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation in Kwangju. They are now locked up in the cell of "non-political criminals". The second hearing, I am told, will end in April.

The KCIA often spreads a rumour and then arrests or walks off anyone who sets it afloat. Now it has put the rumours into circulation that the "ROK-US relations will soon improve" and that "as the United States has gone too far, she is sending an envoy for apology." Even in the vortex of such rumours, suppression and appeasement, the people's resistance still continues. A letter addressed to all the people in the country was read out at the Christmas service held in December by the young Christians in Seoul area. The letter contained the appeals titled, "To All Churches in the Country" and "To the Youths." The space for four lines of the last part titled "To the Government" was left blank. It means a silent resistance.

The young Christians in Kwangju of South Cholla Province made public "Our Religious Confession" in mid-January. It called for the restoration of democracy, release of the imprisoned personages, freedoms of the press and religion, and said in the last part: "The Pak Dong Son bribery scandal and the Kim Sang Gun case which disgracefully damaged the country's prestige should be opened to the public." But before its publication the words "They should be opened to the public" were replaced with the words "We profess regret." The result, however, was that six youths were arrested by the police and three put to torture. The 200 people who gathered there staged a demonstration in the precincts of their church, crying for the abolition of the Yusin (revitalization) Constitution. They say it looked more heroic because it was done in the falling snow. The song chanted at that time is now secretly in vogue in our country.

It is said to be the Negro spiritual "O, Liberty." Here is its first stanza.

O Liberty, O Liberty

I shall be freed.

Though my hands have been clasped in chains,

I shall be back soon

To the embrace of the Lord

Who brings me liberty.

A certain church dedicated to the poor was burnt down in the fire. Its cause is unknown to the public. The police gagged people about it. The students in prison are forced to write a statement pledging themselves to be loyal to the government. The prayer meeting at a Catholic church in Wonju of Kangwon Province, scheduled for the latter part of January, was abortive, because the KCIA put the expected participants under house arrest. The dismissed professors looked for a chance of being reinstated this March. But as their hope is not likely to be realized, a more positive action is reportedly being prepared. The embattled men are plagued by their worsening daily life.

One of the reporters fired from the *Tonga Ilbo* died of chronic disease. The funeral was held late in January with the participation of more than 300 mourners including all the reporters chucked out of the *Tonga Ilbo*. Greeting the New Year, these reporters had put out a pamphlet in which they wrote: "We wish all the fellow countrymen freedom and peace" and "We wish you, the democratic-minded citizens, would fight your way in the hopeful New Year." And they appealed: "Let us become prudent and take care of ourselves for the day when we will be reinstated in office as the honest, industrious and courageous journalists." They went on: "We always remember that many personages are languishing in prison in our stead." They themselves, truth to tell, have undergone many trials—arrest, imprisonment and poverty. Now, they have lost one of their beloved comrades. The funeral took place in Hanbit Church, the rendezvous of those who belong to the Galilee Church. Also seen there were the families of those involved in the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. A wreath sent by Mr. Kim Dae Jung was laid in the place of honour. All the mourners, be they Christians or non-Christians, sang in chorus a hymn and the song of freedom, "We Will Win." Carrying the coffin on their shoulders, they tried to pass near the building of the *Tonga Ilbo* Office, but the procession was staved off by the police. It was a grief-stricken gathering that proceeded in the encirclement of the KCIA and the

police.

Political trials dealing with many other people, in addition to those prominent personages connected with the case of the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, still continue well-nigh unobserved. A young preacher who had gone in hiding when a warrant of arrest was issued on the charge of distributing copies of the aforesaid declaration, was committed for trial. In his last statement he roared: "I have surrendered myself as the persecution of my family and church was intolerable to me. Such a state of affairs, if continued, will lead to the ruin of this country. People are forced to talk black into white simply because of existence of the north." The struggle continues on a nationwide scale. They say Mr. Ham Sok Hon was unexpectedly invited to a workers' assembly in a certain district and addressed it, quoting even the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. The owner of a drug store in Kwangju area whose son is active as chairman of YMCA was compelled to close its doors. Though there was no evidence, it was ordered to cease business on the charge of selling spurious medications.

The anniversary of the March First Independence Movement will soon come around. The second and third declarations, I believe, should be issued as a successor to the March First Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation. The KCIA is leaving no stone unturned, believing that people, the students in particular, will not remain still on the occasion. A second March First Declaration might be published in the name of 33 men like the one issued during the independence movement on March 1, 1919. Or it might appear in the form of "Charter—77" as in Czechoslovakia. These rumours put the KCIA on alert. Or, it might be a resistance declaration signed by a few leaders. If it were something like a "Charter—77" the solidarity for freedom and human rights might be expressed, transcending the Eastern and Western camps. It will be a new orientation for world history. The voice of resistance is flowing on even under such tyrannical rule, though from the minority, because it is enjoying the covert support from the masses who keep silence. The Pak regime will encounter even a graver situation in a clash particularly with Christianity. It is against such background that people, the young ones in particular, sing the song once in vogue to a satirical melody. It runs:

Comes the day when the sun will rise in all its splendor

Comes the day when it'll fall with a bump.

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the August 28 Factory stepping up the production of ore crushers

BACK COVER: Mt. Kumgang-san, a world-famous mountain, in autumn

Significant Holiday of the Democratic Yemeni People

The people of Democratic Yemen significantly mark the 10th anniversary of independence, their auspicious holiday.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly people of Democratic Yemen.

After their arduous armed struggle the sagacious and brave people of Democratic Yemen put an end to the protracted colonial rule and won national independence on November 30, 1967. Since then they have achieved great successes in their striving to create a new life.

The Democratic Yemeni people have waged a stubborn struggle to consolidate political independence and bring about revolutionary changes in all social, political, economic and cultural spheres, repulsing repeated imperialist aggressions and interventions.

According to the government's progressive measures the aftereffects of colonial rule are eliminated rapidly and the foundations of the national economy laid.

The foreign imperialists' banks, oil companies and trade and insurance companies were nationalized and the country's natural resources and foreign trade placed under state control. New factories and enterprises were established and turn out large quantities of various products needed to stabilize and improve the people's life and promote the independent development of the national economy.

In agriculture, an agrarian reform was carried out and agricultural cooperation is smoothly progressing and advanced farming methods are introduced. The result is that agricultural production is steadily growing.

This year's tasks of economic construction under the Five-Year Plan are being successfully fulfilled.

All this is the result of the worthwhile creative labour of the hard-working people of Democratic Yemen under the leadership of the Unified National Front Political Organization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes achieved by the Democratic Yemeni people on the road to socialistic development."

Though Korea and Democratic Yemen are far away from each other geographically the ties of friendship are strengthening daily between the two peoples.

In the past the two peoples were oppressed and humiliated and waged an armed struggle against the foreign occupationists and for freedom and indepen-

dence. Today they are striving to build a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. This community makes them more friendly.

Particularly, the visit to our country in 1974 of the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Salem Robaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council, at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung marked a milestone in the development of the relations of friendship between the two countries.

The government and people of Democratic Yemen have always whole-heartedly supported and encouraged our people in their just struggle to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a great inspiration to our people.

It is our great joy to have such a brave close friend as the people of Democratic Yemen at the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula.

As in the past, so in the future our people will strive to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the people of Democratic Yemen.

The Korean people heartily wish the Democratic Yemeni people greater successes in their struggle for the prosperity and development of their country under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Pak Hun Su

Armymen of Democratic Yemen intensifying military training to firmly defend their country against imperialist aggression



No 79571



Triplets



Triplets hearing the explanation of the childhood of the fatherly Marshal before the sand table of historic Mangyongdae



Happy triplets in new clothes sent by the fatherly Marshal as gifts

Learned that nurses of the nursery of the Chongjin Steel Works were raising well triplets whose mother had died with their birth, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly praised them for their beautiful deeds and expressed his deep trust in them.

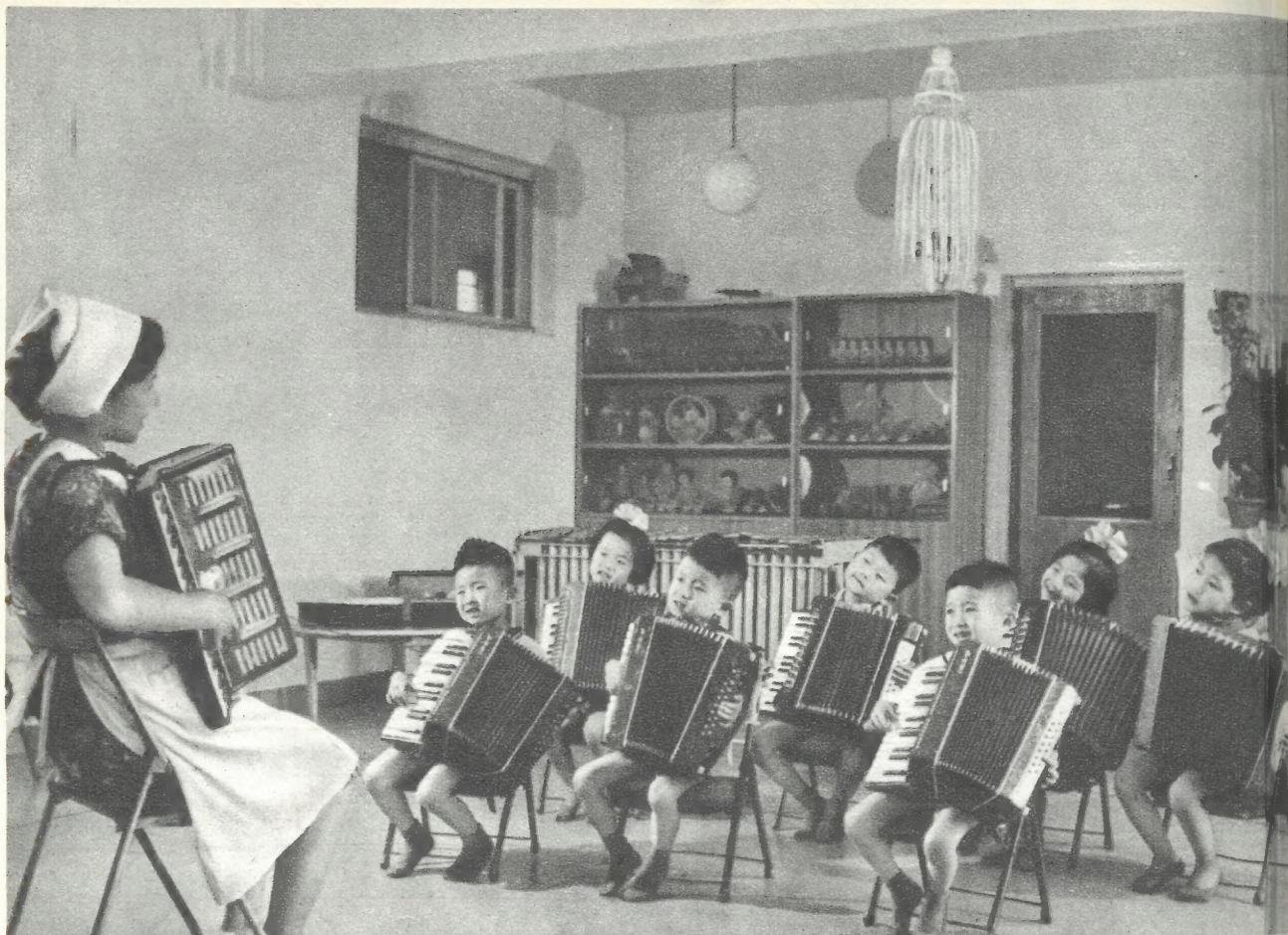
On March 10, 1959, the respected and beloved leader visited their nursery and gave them a highly important teaching on raising and educating children. True to his teaching, they reared children, successors of the revolution, with a high sense of responsibility and

attained great results in their work.

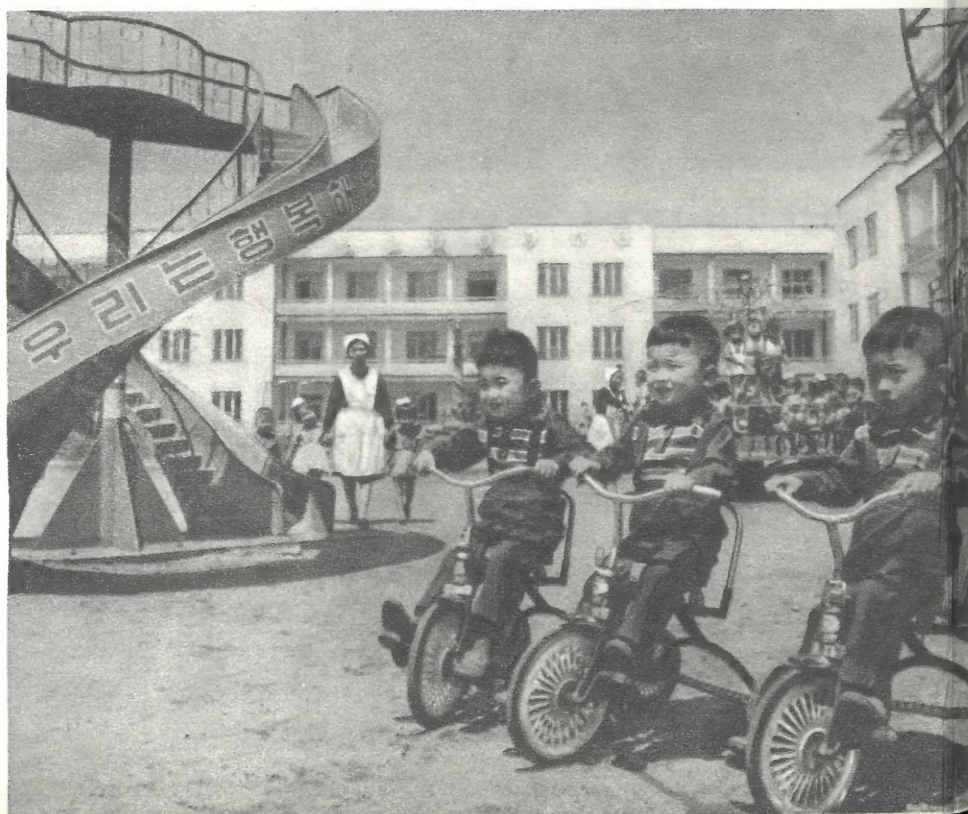
They raised the very weak triplets for years like their own children. Their noble deeds show once again the advantage of our socialist system where man is valued above everything else in the world and the principle

"The Best Things to Children" is a state policy.

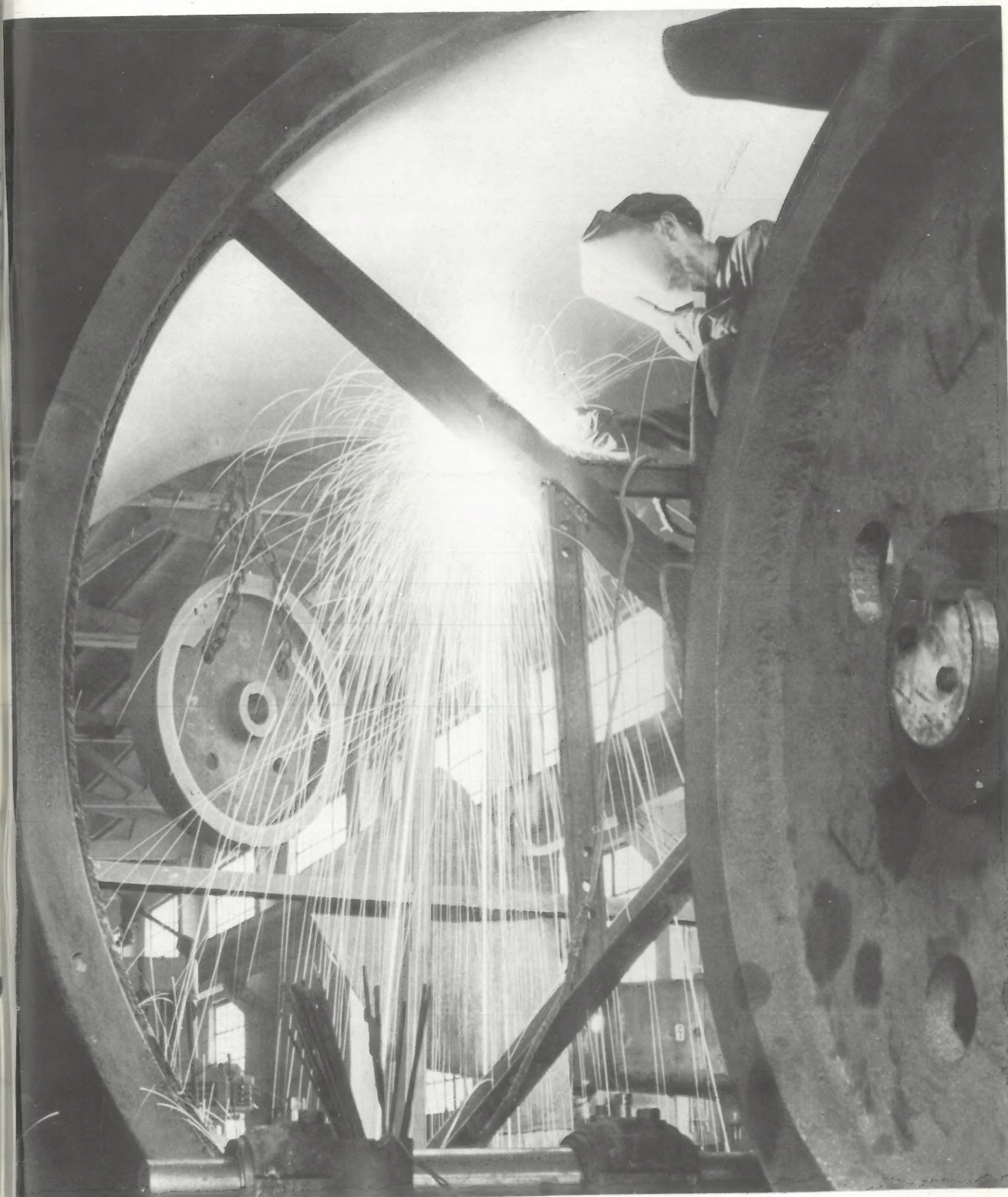
The triplets are now growing up healthily, wanting nothing in the world, under the deep concern of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung and the love of nurses.



Triplets (in the front row) play the accordion well



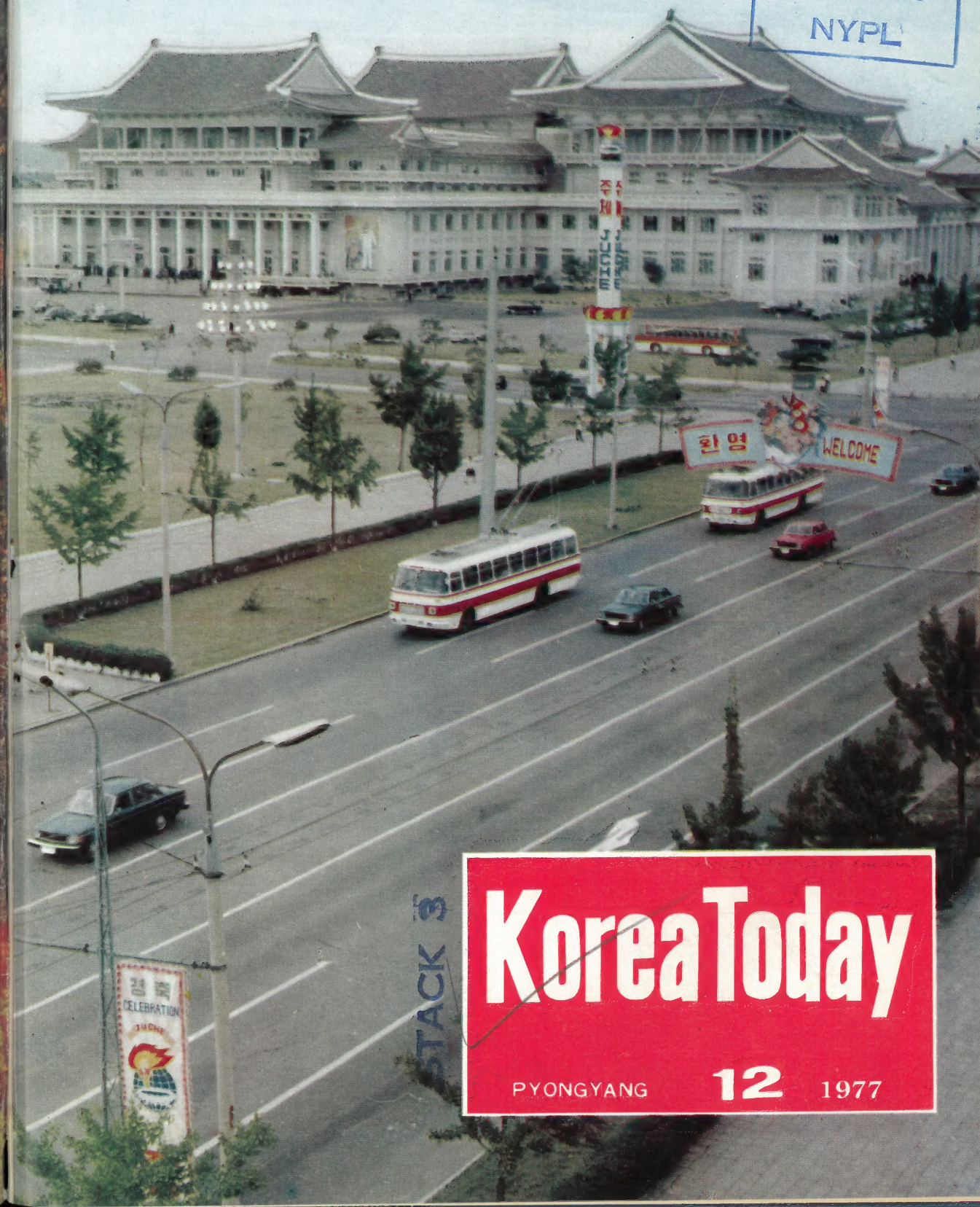
Triplets are also good at bicycle ride



No. J16502



PER. DIV.
JAN 25 1978
NYPL



STACK 3

Korea Today
PYONGYANG 12 1977